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"We have already accomplished some things in the way of equalizing taxes that are worthy of consideration, take as an example the range cattle in Florida; last year they were assessed from \$3 to \$10 per head in various parts of the state; this year they are assessed at \$5 on a 50 per cent of value basis; this may not be an exact value, but it is toward equality and fairness.

"Then, another example, the banks of Florida, which were assessed from 10 per cent to 100 per cent are this year assessed on an approximate 50 per cent of true value, which is more nearly just. This is true of about all property in the state. We realize that there are yet many unequal assessments to correct. Much property now off the books and escaping tax on that should and must be put on the books and bear its just portion of taxes. There are counties in Florida that are not bearing their just proportion of the taxes yet, some that have not raised their values as much as they should have as compared with the great majority. The tax commission expects this to be corrected. It cannot all be done in one day, but we shall continue to work to this end.

"There is in every county property that is not paying taxes at all, dodging the assessor. We expect to keep digging until this gets on the books. But, as I said just now, we have already done much in the work of carrying out the tax laws.

"The valuation in Florida has always been ridiculously low; everyone knows that it has not averaged anything like true cost value as the law requires; a low valuation causes a high millage; this is a scarecrow to investors. They see the low value placed on Florida property by Florida people and the high rate of taxes on that, and they hesitate to invest; while, if property is assessed at a high, or full value, the millage can be reduced and the taxes will be no more and the benefit to be derived from such an advertisement will be incalculable.

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The whole world is now suffering from the inflated prices of foodstuffs resulting from the demoralization of the war.

The people of Florida have in their hands all the facilities necessary for supplying all of their own needs and the needs of many hundreds of thousands of other people in almost all articles of food and in meat products.

Florida has unsurpassed facilities for supplying the nation with fruits and vegetables, and our people, it is true, are annually improving these opportunities.

On the other hand Florida's vast undeveloped advantages and resources ought to be turned to profitable account in the production of enormous staple crops and in furnishing a very large portion of our nation's meat supply.

Florida's farming industries are in their infancy as compared with what they will be when our people fully develop the state's possibilities.

We have the climate and the soil and the labor. We have the transportation facilities and the markets and could produce sufficient for our needs and a surplus for other markets. Yet the people of Florida annually pay to other sections hundreds of thousands of dollars for foodstuffs for man and beast.

The European war has aggravated and emphasized this situation. Our people are paying exorbitant prices for provisions which they can grow at home. The war may be indefinitely prolonged and prices continue to advance.

The wealth of the state of Florida will be increased by many millions of dollars and the independence and welfare of our farmers will be vastly enhanced if they will profit by the lesson now so forcibly before them and begin as soon as possible to cultivate food crops on a much larger scale, and to take advantage of Florida's unsurpassed advantages as a stock raising and meat producing state.

I hope that it will not be considered improper for me to suggest and urge upon the people of Florida who own or control land that they proceed at once to arrange for the planting and cultivation of as extensive fall food crops as their circumstances will permit, to the end that regardless of the duration of the great European war, there may be an abundance of such produce raised by our own people for home consumption and for sale in other markets. Such material financial advantage of our activity is bound to redound to the farmers and to be of great benefit to all our citizens.

This very important matter is submitted for the serious consideration of all Floridians interested, directly or indirectly, in farming or fruit growing, in the confident belief that it opens the surest and easiest way to an increased prosperity and happiness. PARK TRAMMELL, Governor.

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Under the measure the amount of money which Florida would be entitled to issue bonds for and to receive would be \$4,750,000. As the state must issue a like amount this would give Florida \$9,500,000 to be spent on her roads.

It is believed that those states, the constitutions of which will not permit them to issue bonds for road construction, will so amend their constitutions that advantage could be taken of this bill, for it is the purpose to issue no bonds until July 1, 1918.

Those in favor of the bill claim for it the merit of enabling each state to lay out a permanent system of roads and to carry out their plans effectively and economically. It needs no argument to demonstrate that much better work can be done, and that more cheaply, if the work is continuous, they say. Much money is lost if the work is begun and then discontinued to be taken up later. The same idea has been recognized in the river and harbor improvements. Again, whatever action the federal government is going to take in this work ought to be determined and fixed. This ought not to be a question for legislation every session of congress. Unless some plan is agreed upon and carried out a large proportion of congressional appropriations for the construction of roads will be wasted. This bill is built upon the plan of helping those states which help themselves. One of the most valuable provisions of the bill is section 6, which assists in the maintenance of roads. Maintenance is as essential as construction.

Section 6 referred to provides that after the bonds are issued each state would be entitled to receive one-half of the amount spent by it for the upkeep and maintenance of roads already built, provided the amount does not exceed two and one-half per cent of the amount of the bond issue. In order that no inequality or detriment shall be visited upon states failing to issue bonds, the maintenance fund is provided for all states alike, but based upon the amount to which each state would be entitled if it had issued bonds.

REGISTRATION BOOKS TO BE OPENED NEXT MONDAY

H. H. Sams has been appointed district registration officer for this precinct and will open the registration books at his office next Monday to register voters for the general election in November. The books will be open Monday and Saturday each week until October 10.

Voters should bear in mind that registration for the June primary does not entitle them to vote in the November election, and all those who are not already registered on the state and county books should do so during the time the books are open. The provisions of the new Bryan primary law separate the two registrations and there is a distinction between the two. For instance, the man who registered for the first time in the June primary election will have to register now to participate in the coming general election. Every qualified voter should consult the district registration officer and ascertain if his name is on the book.

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It is believed that those states, the constitutions of which will not permit them to issue bonds for road construction, will so amend their constitutions that advantage could be taken of this bill, for it is the purpose to issue no bonds until July 1, 1918.

Those in favor of the bill claim for it the merit of enabling each state to lay out a permanent system of roads and to carry out their plans effectively and economically. It needs no argument to demonstrate that much better work can be done, and that more cheaply, if the work is continuous, they say. Much money is lost if the work is begun and then discontinued to be taken up later. The same idea has been recognized in the river and harbor improvements. Again, whatever action the federal government is going to take in this work ought to be determined and fixed. This ought not to be a question for legislation every session of congress. Unless some plan is agreed upon and carried out a large proportion of congressional appropriations for the construction of roads will be wasted. This bill is built upon the plan of helping those states which help themselves. One of the most valuable provisions of the bill is section 6, which assists in the maintenance of roads. Maintenance is as essential as construction on.

Section 6 referred to provides that after the bonds are issued each state would be entitled to receive one-half of the amount spent by it for the up-keep and maintenance of roads already built, provided the amount does not exceed two and one-half per cent of the amount of the bond issue. In order that no inequality or detriment shall be visited upon states failing to issue bonds, the maintenance fund is provided for all states alike, but based upon the amount to which each state would be entitled if all had issued bonds.

REGISTRATION BOOKS TO BE OPENED NEXT MONDAY.

H. H. Sams has been appointed district registration officer for this precinct and will open the registration books at his office next Monday to register voters for the general election in November. The books will be open Monday and Saturday each week until October 10.

Voters should bear in mind that registration for the June primary does not entitle them to vote in the November election, and all those who are not already registered on the state and county books should do so during the time the books are open. The provisions of the new Bryan primary law separate the two registrations and there is a distinction between the two. For instance, the man who registered for the first time in the June primary election will have to register now to participate in the coming general election. Every qualified voter should consult the district registration officer and ascertain if his name is on the book.

European War Situation From A Local Viewpoint

By Chas. F. Burgman.

While still a resident of San Francisco I had occasion in my travels through the state of California to visit in a semi-official capacity one of the institutions for the care of the mentally deranged. After passing through a number of wards the physician in charge of our party stopped before a massive door and, extracting a key from his pocket, said to us: "Gentlemen, I would admonish you to keep a good grip on your mentality while entering and passing through this enclosure." Through this gate we passed into an open space where about 75 defectives were gathered under the care of experienced guardians. I shall not go into the details of our passage through this enclosure, only to state that the doctor's admonition was timely. The five minutes spent among these unfortunates has never been erased from my memory—something like a tremendous wave of overpowering mental confusion seemed to take possession of us. I, for one, was glad to get away from under this seemingly irresistible and yet intangible psychic element. I found that all of our party was effected similarly. That incident happened more than 18 years ago and it is still vivid in my memory. Many of us have attended gatherings where, under the influence of powerful emotions, we were swept along in a current against which in calmer moments we would have strained all of our reasoning faculties as a means of resistance.

Just now the world is under domination of a tremendous psychic influence which sweeps nations as well as individuals into a whirlpool of continental destruction. This is the WAR SPIRIT which, when abroad, overrides all reasoning among men as well as of nations, and with irresistible force tumbles into ruin and destruction all that industry, education and the humanizing spirit of the age has reared for the welfare of the world. It is a time when all of us should "keep a good grip on our mentality" while under the influence of this seemingly irresistible psychic power. It is as neighbor to neighbor your writer can do ever so little in helping along and maintaining the spirit of friendly relationship among the native and foreign born of our local citizens he will feel himself amply compensated in the writing of this anent the present European situation.

Among the six or seven thousand people who live in close relationship and as neighbors of these several towns are English, Germans, French, Irish, Austrians, Russians, Italians and those of other nationalities. The white population of Daytona and her sister communities is made up of the descendants of these nationalities. We are possessed of the cosmopolitan spirit of tolerance in all of our daily mutual transactions. We have formed our personal friendships on the basis of mutual intercourse in business or other relationship, settled into an orderly way of thinking and weighed each other according to our deeds through many years of association. Strictly speaking we should have no prejudices, one against the other in the affairs that confront the old world in reality it is the hardest thing to overcome the inherent sympathy a foreign-born citizen feels for his native country and its institutions. Language, history, traditions, literature, art, poetry, certain habits of life, mode of thought, still cling in spite of new surroundings, new ideals, new conditions, and it takes a generation or two to really obliterate the traces of old world kinship from the mind of the foreign-born citizen.

A German by birth and early training, witnessing the marching armies pass through the city of my birth to the conquest of the kingdom of Hanover, of which our city was a part, and its absorption into the hegemony of Prussia in the year of 1866, and later on witnessing the departure of the troops ordered to take part in the now historic Franco-German war, I conceived a hatred of the drill master and the arrogance of militarism. This, in spite of the fact that I was the son of a professional soldier and of the further fact that I enlisted in the regular army of the United States shortly after arriving in America, serving a full enlistment of five years in the Indian border wars of the early seventies.

With this, I hope excusable introductory, I take the privilege of placing before my neighbors and friends some of my views regarding this the greatest crisis in the world's history.

Causes of the War.

To place the blame of the outbreak of this almost universal war upon the shoulders of one man, the emperor of Germany, is in the face of the real facts and of but recent history, an error. An evidently pre-arranged program to prejudice public opinion in the United States, is responsible for this

temporary and already vanishing viewpoint among the great masses of people who have little time or opportunity to inform themselves regarding current events. The bullet speeding from the revolver in the hands of a 20-year-old boy into the heart of the crown prince of Austria is not the real cause of the war. This momentous incident might be likened unto the proverbial match thrown into the immense inflammable material which has been gathered by the nations of Europe for decades. The real cause of this war lies deeper than the surface indications would lead one to imply. They may be briefly classified as follows:

Ethnologically, pressure of population on means of subsistence and incidental territorial and colonial expansion to make room for the ever-increasing millions of population.

Politically, monarchical institutions, hereditary aristocracies and class distinctions, having for their maintenance standing armies and militarism on a vast scale.

Industrially, exploitation of the masses for the benefit of classes.

Commercially, competition among the producing nations for the markets of the world.

Among the vast masses of the people of these countries there exists no real antagonism. In so far as it does exist it has been fostered by the ruling classes. In times of peace these people mingle freely in the friendliest of intercourse. The forward movement of education and expanding knowledge has brought the people of western Europe into closer sympathy one with the other. In this broadening of international good fellowship and the sentiment of universal brotherhood socialism has been a tremendous factor. The people of western Europe feel and know that universal peace is essential to their development and prosperity. France, Germany and England are the leading nations of modern progress; they should stand united in the maintenance of universal peace and the development of the brotherhood of nations. That they are now involved in the most destructive war of all history is one of those strange anachronisms with which history is replete.

I think that I may be pardoned if I present some historical data in order to enable the reader to form a clearer judgment of the events that have gradually unfolded themselves within the countries involved, and which have suddenly confronted themselves the most destructive war in history.

Germany.

At the time of the Napoleonic invasion Germany consisted of a congeries of some three hundred sovereign states and principalities. The country had been the battle ground of contending interests, political, religious and otherwise for centuries, beset by enemies from within and from without. The provinces west of the Rhine had been taken from her by the French. As a nation on the verge of extinction she was unable to resist the invasion of Napoleon's battle-trained legions who marched through Germany to the conquest of Europe. From 1803 to 1813 Germany had to stand the brunt of Napoleon's ambition to establish a European empire. Then followed Napoleon's reverses at Moscow, his defeat at Leipzig and Waterloo. Emerging from a ten years' period of ruin and desolation not of her own making, the German people rallied and started on the way of the formation of a reunited empire which it required nearly sixty years to accomplish. The war of 1870-71 was precipitated upon Germany by Napoleon the Third and endorsed by France. Victorious Germany exacted an indemnity of \$1,000,000,000 in coin and the return to Germany of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. France was not a good loser; she has resented and brooded over the loss of these provinces and made no secret of her preparations to make war on Germany in order to recapture these provinces, forgetting the fact that she took them from Germany at a former time. Germany therefore had to be prepared for coming events and it may be safely stated that the creation of vast standing armies and the turning of all Europe into a vast military camp had its beginning with the avowed and declared purpose of France to be revenged on Germany and the retaking of Alsace and Lorraine.

The death of Emperor William I. and the ascendancy to the throne of William II. to become the nominal ruler of the German empire, marked a new era for the German people unparalleled in the history of nations. Her population increased from about 45,000,000 to nearly 70,000,000. Her industries and commerce in like and

even greater proportion. Her ships sailed all the seas; her products were offered in all countries of the world and she competed successfully with all the great industrial nations of the world. She became the center of scientific accomplishment in her industrial, agricultural and commercial development and the nations of the earth have largely benefited by her scientific researches along all lines of activity and so has mankind. Her's was essentially an ascendancy through the instruments of peace and not of war. She sent no armies into foreign lands for the purpose of conquest, and she has been at peace with the world for 43 years. Other nations with whom she is now at war have acquired foreign possessions through force of arms while Germany developed her own resources and provided for her own people at home. The statistical tables of the United States census bureau in a measure demonstrate this fact, for while the emigration from Germany in the year of 1893 amounted to 96,361 it had declined to 37,807 in the year 1907, according to the latest available statistics at hand. Per contra the immigration from Russia during that period rose from 37,177 in 1893 to 258,943 in 1907, and from Italy from 71,145 in 1893 to 285,731 in 1907, with immigrants from Great Britain of 108,086 in 1893 and 113,567 in 1907. These figures speak volumes for the progress of the people of Germany in comparison with other nations since and during the reign of the present emperor of Germany.

I am no champion of monarchism nor militarism, nor hereditary aristocracy. It is an old order of things that will be thrown upon the scrap heap of history when the nations of Europe will have rallied from this overpowering cataclysm, and justly so. The government of most of the European countries is a menace to the progress of mankind, and every lover of man will rejoice in the removal of those classes who are able to exist only upon the exploitation of the masses and the maintenance of hatreds among the nations of the world. However, to place all the blame upon the shoulders of one man, the emperor of Germany, demonstrates a lamentable lack of knowledge of the German people and their government as such.

The term "War Lord," used extensively to illustrate the "overweening, bumptious self-conceit" of the emperor of Germany is in reality but an imperfect translation of the word "Kriegs Herr," signifying commander in chief of the army, a position which the president of the United States occupies in relation to the army and navy of this country. The emperor is the representative of the empire in all matters international. The emperor cannot declare offensive war without the consent of the bundesrath. He has no veto over laws passed by the concurrence of the reichstag and the bundesrath. That right is lodged exclusively with the legislative bodies just referred to. The bundesrath is the German senate. This body consists of 58 members who represent the different states of the imperial union and are appointed by the respective governments for each session. The reichstag is composed of 397 members who are elected by the people of the various states as representatives of the German nation. They are chosen by universal suffrage and by the ballot. Both bodies meet annually and their term of service is for five years. I may state passingly that the socialists have at present 110 representatives in the German reichstag and in many matters hold the balance of power. The reichstag (parliament) votes the expenditures for the needs of the government, military and civil.

Hemmed in from all sides by populous nations who, with perhaps the exception of France, are becoming as densely populated as herself, she looks over seas for her growth as an empire. Just as Great Britain has reached out over seas to make room for her people and built up her tremendous navy to keep her secure in her distant possessions, so is Germany reaching out for distant lands to establish colonies for her people for the perpetuity of her traditions, her racial traits, the spirit of the fatherland. In this justifiable endeavor she was handicapped by lack of naval power, hence the creation of Germany's powerful navy. If there is any justification in the reaching out into distant places to occupy territory inhabited by savages to make it habitable for the increasing population of civilized man, why should England or France claim for themselves the exclusive privilege of taking possession of such lands to the exclusion of other peoples? That is really the position England at least takes when she dictates how many battleships any nation shall own in comparison with herself. There was no real friction between England and Germany until the increasing German navy showed signs of growing into formidable proportion as compared with the navy of Great Britain, and the modern navy of Germany has been only ten years in the making. It is estimated

that the German merchant marine on the high seas numbers about 12,000 vessels; it is essential for the protection of her foreign commerce that the empire should have a strong battle fleet. Without such she would be altogether helpless, especially under such conditions as confront her today. Great Britain has not an exclusive monopoly of capturing merchant vessels on the high seas—Germany is doing a little in that line herself.

ENGLAND.

England is the greatest of modern nations in colonial expansion and commercial development. When at the beginning of the last century Germany barely begun to emerge from the feudal system of the middle ages in regard to industrial and agricultural production, England had already developed into a highly industrial and manufacturing nation. The subjugation of East India had opened to her a vast territory for commercial expansion during the eighteenth century. The overthrow of the French on the continent of North America added to the greatness of her colonial possessions. Breaking through the barriers of the feudal ages in methods of manufacture it was England which first applied machinery and steam power in her methods of industrial production. She was enabled thus to successfully outbid all other nations in the markets of the world. Utilizing her great iron and coal deposits at home, highly trained and skilled labor and the most ruthless system of exploitation of her own laboring population she became supreme in the commercial world. So excessive and cruel was the imposed labor and long hours on her working population in her mining, metal working, pottery and cotton mill districts, that the standard of physical manhood deteriorated to such a point that parliament feared for the defensive safety of the country in case of war. Thus alarmed commissions of inquiry were appointed to ascertain the real conditions under which the working people of these districts were employed and lived. The reports of these commissions read like chapters of horrors. However, nothing much was done. Some check was put upon the long hours of employment of women and little children but little else was accomplished for the amelioration of the working class as such until labor organized on a vast scale and entered the political arena, and thus through political pressure forced from a reluctant government remedial laws for the betterment of the condition of the working classes.

Notwithstanding the industrial progress of England and the fabulous enrichment of her factory magnates and the landed nobility the masses of her people have benefited but little; whatever these have gained they had to struggle for hard and persistently through decades of training and self-education, and it is only within the last 20 years that her working people as such obtained any real representation in the British parliament. How the ruling classes of England really cared for the masses of the people of the empire has been amply illustrated in their treatment of Ireland, whose people were kept in political and economic bondage for centuries by a system of restrictive legislation which successfully prevented them from developing her agricultural and industrial resources, in the evident fear that Ireland would surpass England in racial development just as she (England) is afraid of Germany's commercial and industrial expansion. For the past 35 years I have been an interested and sympathetic observer of the brave struggle of the Irish people to obtain even so simple a privilege as home rule which every state in the American Union enjoys. England's rule over Ireland and its results are best illustrated in the following figures: The population of Ireland in 1841 numbered 8,222,664; today the population of Ireland numbers 4,322,000. Yet in time of war it is the Irish regiments which are first sent to the front to bear the brunt of battle.

In population Great Britain has made comparatively little progress during the past 25 years, in which period she gained but 5,000,000 against Germany's 20,000,000 in population during the same period. While Germany made every acre available and scientifically productive for her rapidly increasing millions Great Britain permitted her overgrown landlords to lay waste whole populated districts to turn them into deer parks and pheasant preserves as hunting grounds for her idle nobility. If her aristocrats had encouraged husbandry in small holdings and the ownership of the land by the cultivators thereof instead of tenant cultivation at exorbitant rentals, the population of the country would have been vastly increased and her safety as an insular empire greatly strengthened.

Her colonial possessions, while a source of great wealth and power, are also her source of weakness, especially in an emergency such as confronts her at this moment. Her army composed of professional soldiers, is one-seventh the size of the German army and a considerable portion of it is on duty in distant lands to protect

her interests. Should all of her standing army at home be pressed into service their places would be taken by the "home guards," a sort of militia organized for home defense which would be useless for aggressive continental warfare. For this reason England has never undertaken war with any first-class continental power unless backed by one or more allies. In these days of quick motion and rapid action of vast bodies of men, trained with the utmost scientific precision, England's distant colonies are of but little use to her. If they should come to her assistance they could arrive in but comparatively small detachments and that under difficulties. They could only augment the infantry to any great extent, their antiquated artillery would be useless and no great detachments of cavalry are available for active service. Time is one of the great essentials in modern warfare. Canada may send a few thousand men to England's assistance, but the issue of this war will have been decided before any assistance can come to her from her more distant colonies. I read but yesterday that England will bring over her East Indian contingent. She may bring over a few regiments in time to do some service, but I am inclined to think that they have much business to attend to at home. England is not so very sure of the peaceful inclinations of her Indian subjects just now.

It is one thing to send well trained troops in overwhelming numbers into distant lands to overpower a pastoral people like the Boers, or to subdue with modern weapons hosts of wild savages armed with spears and battle axes and annihilate them; it is an altogether different task to face the scientifically trained forces of highly intellectual Europeans on the field of battle in modern warfare.

The one great source of strength in which England excels at present any other nation on the globe is her navy. It is the great bond by which she keeps her distant possessions tied to her, it is the one great and only instrument through which she can hope to protect her vast empire and her world-wide commerce. However, since her navy has been the instrument for the conquest and subjugation of distant lands and peoples, and since it is obviously impossible for her in these modern days to conquer and keep all of the remaining part of the inhabitable globe, and since it is also impossible for her, in her comparatively small domain and in the face of all the other modern nations, to manufacture all the material needed by the rest of mankind—why not in all good fellowship encourage other people, equal to her in intelligence and thrift, to go out and find a place for themselves under the sun?

England's boast that she will maintain a navy equal to the navy of any other two nations is a dictum and challenge hung in the face of the world which concerns the United States of America as well as any other nation. And, by the way, it is well just now to call to mind that this is an English-speaking but not an English nation. But suppose, and unexpected things have happened—suppose that something should happen to England's navy while this war is going on, how long could she hold on to her distant possessions? How long

could she keep her overseas empire together? What would her little yellow brother on the other side of the globe, the treacherous Jap, do to her in the face of all his present pretended friendly solicitude?

I do not like England's diplomacy—it personifies the highest incarnation of craft. I do not like her system of hereditary landlordism. I do not like her attitude toward these United States when the union of these states, the greatest republic on earth, was imperiled, nor her recent attitude in the Panama canal controversy. I do not like her alliance with Russia; Russia of the knout, the pogrom, the black hundred, of the hopeless exiles in Siberia; Russia who purposely prevents the cossack from cultivating his lands to put the knout and saber into his hands; Russia, who has smothered the best and finest of her people in nameless dungeons, and which has not advanced one step in 500 years in the sunlight of a better day for her people. I do not like England's alliance with the "little yellow man" on the other side of the globe and thus preparing a day of bitter disappointment for herself and perhaps endless trouble for these United States. And yet I should not want to see England lose her overseas possessions. Her people are of the same stock as ours, anglo-teuton-germanic. We have much in common through tradition and history—we are the same race. She has done much for the advancement of free institutions while at the same time she has striven to become the master nation of the world.

I would now ask interested readers to look over and study "The Nations' Aerial Navies" in the September issue of Everybody's, and the "German Fighting Machine" in Collier's Weekly of August 15th.

(Continued on page seven).

Darkness of Ignorance.
There is no darkness but ignorance.—Shakespeare.

Woman's Great Power.
Woman is the salvation or destruction of the family. She carries its destinies in the folds of her mantle.—Amiel.

The Kingdom of Today.
O, thou, that pines in the imprisonment of the Actual, and criest bitterly to the gods for a kingdom wherein to rule and create, know this of a truth: the thing thou seekest is already with thee, "here or nowhere," couldst thou only see!—Carlyle.

Had the Pastor Queezing.
The Pastor's Wife—"What peculiar eyes young Ashley has. They always seem half-closed." The Pastor—"Yes, he has me guessing. I'm inclined to think he sleeps all through my sermons—but I can't catch him at it."

Question of Politeness.
Bobbie and Elsie were told that there were two apples on the table for them. Being taught to consider each other first, Bobbie said: "Take your choice, Elsie." "No," said Elsie, "you take your choice." Elsie kept insisting that the other take each first, until finally Elsie broke the deadlock by taking the bigger apple. Instantly Bobbie's eyes flashed and she exclaimed wrathfully: "Put that back and take your choice."

Florida East Coast Railway FLAGLER SYSTEM

29-31 Daily	37-41 Daily	55 Daily	59 Daily	In effect May 6, 1914	34 Daily	56 Daily	58-60 Daily	62-64 Daily
8:30 PM	1:30 PM	9:30 AM	10:30 AM	Jacksonville	7:45 PM	2:15 PM	9:20 AM	10:20 AM
10:27 PM	3:16 PM	11:15 AM	12:15 PM	St. Augustine	8:50 PM	3:15 PM	10:10 AM	11:10 AM
11:26 PM	4:15 PM	12:15 PM	1:15 PM	Palatka	9:55 PM	4:20 PM	11:15 AM	12:15 PM
12:25 AM	5:14 PM	1:15 PM	2:15 PM	East Palatka	10:55 PM	5:25 PM	12:20 PM	1:20 PM
1:24 AM	6:13 PM	2:15 PM	3:15 PM	Palatka	11:55 PM	6:30 PM	1:25 PM	2:25 PM
2:23 AM	7:12 PM	3:15 PM	4:15 PM	Daytona	12:55 AM	7:35 PM	2:30 PM	3:30 PM
3:22 AM	8:11 PM	4:15 PM	5:15 PM	Port Orange	1:55 AM	8:40 PM	3:35 PM	4:35 PM
4:21 AM	9:10 PM	5:15 PM	6:15 PM	New Smyrna	2:55 AM	9:45 PM	4:40 PM	5:40 PM
5:20 AM	10:09 PM	6:15 PM	7:15 PM	Delray Beach	3:55 AM	10:50 PM	5:45 PM	6:45 PM
6:19 AM	11:08 PM	7:15 PM	8:15 PM	Fort Pierce	4:55 AM	11:55 PM	6:50 PM	7:50 PM
7:18 AM	12:07 PM	8:15 PM	9:15 PM	Jensen	5:55 AM	12:55 PM	7:55 PM	8:55 PM
8:17 AM	1:06 PM	9:15 PM	10:15 PM	Stuart	6:55 AM	1:55 PM	8:55 PM	9:55 PM
9:16 AM	2:05 PM	10:15 PM	11:15 PM	West Palm Beach	7:55 AM	2:55 PM	9:55 PM	10:55 PM
10:15 AM	3:04 PM	11:15 PM	12:15 PM	Delray	8:55 AM	3:55 PM	10:55 PM	11:55 PM
11:14 AM	4:03 PM	12:15 PM	1:15 PM	Fort Lauderdale	9:55 AM	4:55 PM	11:55 PM	12:55 PM
12:13 PM	5:02 PM	1:15 PM	2:15 PM	Dania	10:55 AM	5:55 PM	12:55 PM	1:55 PM
1:12 PM	6:01 PM	2:15 PM	3:15 PM	Miami	11:55 AM	6:55 PM	1:55 PM	2:55 PM
2:11 PM	7:00 PM	3:15 PM	4:15 PM	Homestead	12:55 PM	7:55 PM	2:55 PM	3:55 PM
3:10 PM	8:00 PM	4:15 PM	5:15 PM	Long Key	1:55 PM	8:55 PM	3:55 PM	4:55 PM
4:09 PM	9:00 PM	5:15 PM	6:15 PM	Key West (F.O.S.C.)	2:55 PM	9:55 PM	4:55 PM	5:55 PM
5:08 PM	10:00 PM	6:15 PM	7:15 PM	Havana (F.O.S.C.)	3:55 PM	10:55 PM	5:55 PM	6:55 PM
6:07 PM	11:00 PM	7:15 PM	8:15 PM		4:55 PM	11:55 PM	6:55 PM	7:55 PM

297-299	Daily Ex. Sunday	210-204	203	201	Daily Ex. Sunday	202	204
3:00 PM	1:30 PM	1:30 PM	3:45 PM	3:00 PM	1:25 PM	7:30 PM	7:30 PM
4:00 PM	2:30 PM	2:30 PM	4:45 PM	4:00 PM	2:25 PM	8:30 PM	8:30 PM
5:00 PM	3:30 PM	3:30 PM	5:45 PM	5:00 PM	3:25 PM	9:30 PM	9:30 PM
6:00 PM	4:30 PM	4:30 PM	6:45 PM	6:00 PM	4:25 PM	10:30 PM	10:30 PM
7:00 PM	5:30 PM	5:30 PM	7:45 PM	7:00 PM	5:25 PM	11:30 PM	11:30 PM
8:00 PM	6:30 PM	6:30 PM	8:45 PM	8:00 PM	6:25 PM	12:30 AM	12:30 AM
9:00 PM	7:30 PM	7:30 PM	9:45 PM	9:00 PM	7:25 PM	1:30 AM	1:30 AM
10:00 PM	8:30 PM	8:30 PM	10:45 PM	10:00 PM	8:25 PM	2:30 AM	2:30 AM
11:00 PM	9:30 PM	9:30 PM	11:45 PM	11:00 PM	9:25 PM	3:30 AM	3:30 AM

For copy of the local time card or other information, call the ticket agent.

J. D. BARNER, General Passenger Agent, St. Augustine, Florida

A Trespasser

By DWIGHT NORWOOD

One spring morning when the trees bore that first pale green of the season which is more delicate than any other of their many beautiful tints Miss Miller saw a party of children come through the gateway and go romping over her grounds. They appeared to be under the care of a single person, a man. Indignant at this entry into her domain without permission, she strode down the driveway to meet them.

"Pardon me, sir, but did you not see the notice?"

"I saw that trespassers would be prosecuted under penalty of the law."

"Well, then, why did you bring these children in here?"

"Because I knew they would be delighted to be here."

"And you were willing to subject them to prosecution?"

"No; they are minors. If any one is to be prosecuted it is I."

"And you were willing to be prosecuted yourself?"

"Certainly, so long as I thereby give pleasure to these children."

"If you had asked permission I might have granted it."

"That would have been more polite. I admit, but politeness begins at home. You have not put up a notice that any one wishing to enjoy your grounds may apply to you for permission and you will consider the application. You have given warning that any one trespassing on your grounds will be prosecuted under the law. I accept the terms of this notice. I bring these children on to your premises, and it is your privilege to prosecute me."

He handed her his card, turned away and joined the little ones, who were racing about, laughing and shouting.

Miss Miller was astonished, outraged. There seemed nothing for her to do but act upon the notice she had put up. The young man had brought it all on himself. As for the children, she felt quite relieved that they were minors and the man was responsible for them. Returning to the house, she ordered out her pony cart and drove into the village to see her attorney. He was out of town, but would return late that night. She stated the case to a student in his office, who told her that she might swear out a warrant for the arrest of the trespasser, Mr. Gilbert Chase, who was principal of a school. Miss Miller was loath to act without the advice of a competent person, but she was very angry, partly because her notice had been set at defiance and partly because the young man had succeeded in placing himself in a very favorable position and her in a very unfavorable one. Acting on impulse, she swore out the warrant, and Mr. Chase was arrested as he was leaving her grounds. He furnished bail to appear the next day for trial and was permitted to go where he liked in the meantime.

The next morning Miss Miller appeared against the accused, stating that a notice was nailed to a tree near the entrance of her grounds giving warning to trespassers. The justice asked the prisoner if he was represented by counsel, to which he replied that he would conduct his own case. Then he added:

"I refuse to answer to this charge on the ground that there is no law of the land to compel me to answer."

Miss Miller had left word for her attorney to come to court in time to conduct the case, and at this juncture he entered. As soon as he was informed concerning the matter, addressing the justice, he said:

"My client, your honor, enters a nolle prosequi."

"What's that?" asked Miss Miller.

"You drop the case."

"I drop the case! Indeed, I do no such thing."

"The prisoner has stated the fact correctly; there is no law to punish him for trespassing on your premises."

"No law! Well, what are all such signs for then?"

"Probably to frighten trespassers. They don't mean anything."

The lawyer was mistaken, but Miss Miller did not learn that until later.

Miss Miller after paying the costs left the court in company with her attorney. At the door they parted, the lady going to her home. The first thing she did after getting there was to carry a small ladder and a hatchet with her own hands to the tree supporting the notice and, mounting the ladder, smash the board with the hatchet. Then throwing the hatchet on the ground she stalked to the house, leaving her keeper to take away the fragments and the means of their destruction.

The person who stood for Miss Miller in place of parents was a white-headed old lady with a benevolent face. Her grandchild having neglected to ask her advice in the first place, now that the damage was done, went to her, confided to her how she had been treated and asked her how she might punish the schoolmaster.

"If you ask me, my dear, what it is incumbent on you to do to set yourself right I will reply that you should write him an apology, first, for objecting as you did to his bringing the children to enjoy the grounds and, second, for having him arrested."

This was a bitter pill for Miss Miller to swallow, but she swallowed it. When it was all over she found that his action had given her a high instead of a low opinion of him, and he is now the manager of her estate. The grounds are open to any one who conducts himself properly.

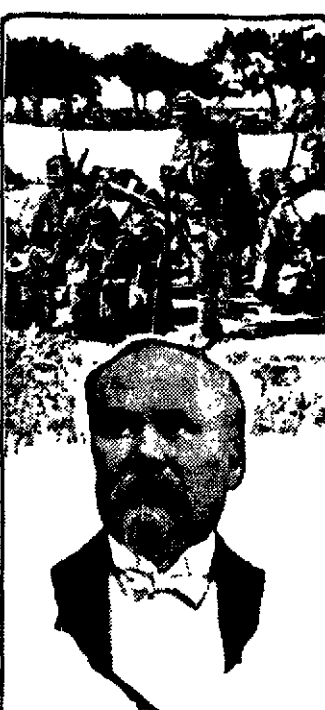
THE TRIPLE ENTENTE



**CZAR NICHOLAS
AND COSSACKS.
TOTAL WAR STRENGTH
5,500,000**



**KING GEORGE
AND BRITISH ARTILLERY.
ARMY WAR FOOTING
730,000**



**PRESIDENT POINCARE
AND FRENCH INFANTRY.
ARMY WAR STRENGTH
4,000,000**

The Triple Entente

Great Britain, Russia and France Allied
For Joint Armed Action to Pro-
tect Common Interests

By CAPTAIN GEORGE L. KILMER.
(Copyright, 1914, by American Press Asso-
ciation)

THE triple entente, a friendly bond between Russia, England and France, is a legacy which Edward VII. of England left to posterity. He was the moving spirit in its formation. It began with an agreement entered into between Great Britain and France and was completed by a later agreement with Russia and the two others in 1907.

Its formation was actuated by several things, but chiefly by the growth of Germany's naval power. That could be interpreted only as a menace to England, for England is the supreme lord of the seas.

England's admittance into the understanding between Russia and France made the triple entente a formidable force to reckon with if united in action.

Anglo-French Agreement of 1904.

The Anglo-French agreement, so called, of 1904 was rather a diplomatic compromise than an agreement. France conceded certain rights claimed on the "French shore" of Newfoundland for an indemnity. England on her part recognized the claims and ambitions of France in Morocco, in other words a free hand in that sphere. France agreed not to fortify opposite Gibraltar, accepted British occupation of Egypt, and England guaranteed the neutrality of the Suez canal. Other agreements covered thirty years free trading in Egypt and Morocco and minor disputed boundaries.

Anglo-Russian Agreement of 1907.

The Anglo-Russian convention of 1907 regulates the interests in west and central Asia, and amounted, when made to practical abandonment of the traditional hostility of England to Russia; also removing the chances of collision in Asia, where the two nations had long been in a state of antagonistic contact. In Persia, Thibet and Afghanistan, England agreed not to seek concessions in certain parts of Persia, and Russia to observe the same rule in other parts. In their respective spheres of influence either power might use force to collect debts. Afghanistan Russia declared outside of her sphere, and both powers agreed to negotiate as to Thibet, through China.

The Triple Entente in 1914.

The arrangement and terms of the triple entente have been formally set forth as follows:

The aims of the triple entente, so called, Great Britain, France and Russia, are:

First.—The balance of power.
Second.—Strengthening of the treaty law in the interests of peace and the status quo.

Third.—Disarmament.

In April, 1904, the entente was made between France and England. This year when King George of England visited Paris in April there was much speculation among statesmen and publicists about the possible transformation of the entente into an alliance. This notwithstanding the fact that in 1907 Russia had become a member of the entente, making a triplicate

The difference between an entente and an alliance is said to resemble on its face that between tweedledum and tweedledee, but in fact it may be very much more. An alliance may be just so much stronger than an entente, as an entente is stronger than no relation whatsoever. The triple entente at present is a series of dual understandings between three powers.

In fact, it may be said of all these alliances between the great powers that they are entered into with great caution and a determination on the part of the statesmen not to go too far, not to commit themselves to alliances which may entangle them in broils with nations with which they really have no quarrel. An instance of this caution is found in the so called entente of Great Britain in 1907 in the sphere of the triple alliance. Friendship between Italy, a party to the triple alliance, and England is traditional. The triple alliance was alleged to be hostile to Great Britain, yet Italy could not feel that in some spheres she had, with respect to Great Britain, a common policy.

While this was for some time a mere understanding, it was of such importance that Lord Lansdowne said on one occasion in the house of lords, "If the status quo in the Mediterranean should be disturbed, this country might find itself acting in co-operation with Italy." The bearing of that remark upon the Italian relations with Germany and Austria, the other two parties to the triple alliance, was made plain by the Italian prime minister in 1906, when he said that, "Cordially faithful to the triple alliance we shall maintain our traditional intimacy with Great Britain and our sincere friendship with France, thus continuing the policy which in carefully fostering the harmony of international relations, permits us to exercise a rule of concord and peace in the council of nations."

The Entente's Rival.

The triple entente appears to have sprung from a desire on the part of England to check Russian and French aggressiveness—that is to say, by allying itself with these two powers and securing a balance of power in the entente it might be able to hold its co-partners within bounds. For instance, in any quarrel in which either France or Russia, or both combined, might engage, England would not consider itself bound to join with them, but would as a matter of justice or policy seek to restrain them. For this reason the position that the triple entente as a whole may take, or that the individual powers to the agreement may take in a crisis like that of a quarrel between a member of the triple alliance and a petty power, is usually a matter for slow deliberation.

However, in any event the attitude of the two combinations, the triple alliance and the triple entente, toward each other, in a crisis makes important the relative strength of each. It is estimated that the war footing of the triple alliance—that is, Austria, Germany, Italy—is 8,000,000 men in round numbers. To offset this military strength of the nations which Austria may call to her assistance in case of aggression by any one of the

three powers in the triple entente there are approximately 10,000,000 men. The troops of the Balkan states, Serbia, Roumania, Montenegro and Bulgaria, as well as of Greece, are trained veterans today, having emerged recently from arduous campaigns against Turkey.

Relative Fighting Strength.

Assuming that the war must spread from the local field to other strategic points, the strength of the three great powers of the entente is of vital moment. Russia is believed to have at least 5,500,000 soldiers in its army when the full war strength of its establishment is called out. The estimate for France is 2,500,000, to 4,000,000, while that of Great Britain is less than a fifth of that of Russia and less than one-half of the minimum of France, being about 750,000 men. In a clash between the three great powers of the triple alliance and the three of the triple entente the navy must necessarily play a great part, if not the chief part.

Just what the objective will be when the great forces are launched forth upon foreign soil can only be determined by the exigencies of the campaign. If it is a seacoast or port then the navy may virtually decide the struggle before the army gets to the field to strike its blow.

Navies in the Entente.

Russia's naval complement today is approximately 200 vessels. Of this number thirteen are battleships, six armored cruisers, eight cruisers, ninety-five destroyers, forty-two torpedo boats, thirty-one submarines. Aiming to waylay an enemy's navy and prevent its reaching a certain point or uniting with the navy of a friendly power, the cruisers and destroyers and auxiliary vessels would be able to do good work.

The naval strength of France is nearly three times that of her copartner, Russia. France already has two Dreadnoughts afloat, twenty-seven other battleships, twenty-two armored cruisers, fifteen cruisers, eighty-four destroyers, three hundred and twenty-four torpedo boats and seventy-eight submarines. Thus France alone would make a very good showing against Germany alone on the sea, Germany having fewer vessels in number than France, or against Austria and Italy combined, the two navies of which number but three hundred and four vessels against the five hundred and fifty-two of France. Germany is stronger in battleships than France, but not so strong in armored cruisers nor in torpedo boats.

Great Britain's Sea Power.

A great European conflict is almost unthinkable unless the tremendous sea power of Great Britain would play a part. England's naval force is greater than that of France, if the number of vessels in a navy is to be taken as an indication of its effective strength. England has thirteen of the class of super-Dreadnoughts, of which class no power in the triple alliance has even one afloat today, although Germany has three in the process of building. As for Dreadnoughts, of which Germany has seventeen, Great Britain has sixteen to supplement her thirteen super-Dreadnoughts and forty-eight other battleships as against the thirty of this class in the German navy. In cruisers and destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines, vessels for speed and rapid action, England is again the superior of Germany.

Great Britain's destroyers number two hundred and fifteen, Germany's destroyers one hundred and forty-one; Great Britain's torpedo boats number one hundred and eighteen as against Germany's forty-seven, and Great Britain's submarines number seventy-seven to offset twenty-seven in the navy of the Kaiser.

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NEW SMYRNA : FLORIDA

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"DEEP WATER," Our Slogan.

WEATHER REPORT.

for the week ending Aug. 31, as reported by Frank J. Nordman, co-operative observer:

Temperatures			
Date	Highest	Lowest	Rainfall in inches and hundredths
25	89	70	.00
26	88	72	.00
27	82	72	.00
28	93	73	.00
29	92	72	.00
30	93	73	.00
31	92	71	.00

PIANO CONTEST STANDINGS.

No.	Votes
1	418,614
8	414,009
20	506,199
24	578,084
35	612,679
43	316,998
45	227,704
51	1,225,251
62	1,510,037
63	1,702,000
67	973,739
81	917,045
94	895,782
114	299,369
119	337,809
122	342,999
123	200,999
124	1,343,484
139	1,451,726
142	449,514
146	461,999
158	1,459,429
164	535,044
167	783,434
168	874,589
171	290,629
172	651,294
173	897,364
178	764,570
188	517,019

Special Sale Wednesday, Sept. 9
2,300 votes with each set of glass
es at 20c each. 3,000 votes with
each dozen jelly glasses.

Only six weeks more until Oct. 17,
when someone will get this grand
player piano. If not a contestant
now, be one, everything to gain,
nothing to lose.

Pitzer Furniture & Hardware Co.

actresses who had posed for the original
pictures should go through their
parts once more. But in this picture
the aged diamond master was to have
been brought back to life.

But death had placed a seemingly
insurmountable obstacle in the way
of carrying this plan to realization.
The news of this fact was contained in
this telegram received at the Chicago
offices of the film concern: "Cannot
follow your suggestion about bringing
old man back to life for character
who played that part died suddenly
yesterday."

Death, however, did not prevent the
reconstruction of the film. A double
of the dead actor was found and the
revisions finally were made.

Determined to Get Realism.
To imitate perfectly the habits and
peculiarities of the monkey, an actor
spent many days in the Bronx Zoolog-
ical gardens in New York. In the pro-
posed play the miser changes in ap-
pearance from man to ape, and to add
realism to the part the actor made a
study of the animals.

Shows Famous Men on Screen.
Moving pictures of the lives of great
composers are being shown in the pic-
ture theaters. Recently "The Life of
Richard Wagner" was presented, and
in the near future a photo play visual-
izing the life of Verdi, the Italian com-
poser, will be portrayed on the screen.

see the play as I saw it when I wrote
it. Everything is acted out. There is
nothing left to illusion. When a mar-
escapes, as one does in the play, you
see him make his exit, and the picture
is carried out, the scene changes and
you see him riding off. Gesture has
become almost a lost art in the legiti-
mate theater today, but the motion
pictures are going to change all that.
It is true that the average actor makes
his gestures like an omelet—all mixed
and hatter skater. They cannot do
that before the camera, for the pic-
ture registers their mistakes, their
carelessness and their crudeness. Ges-
tures should be made like eggs, fried
on both sides and turned over without
breaking the yolk."

MUCH WATER WASTED

CARELESSNESS OF RAILROADS
INVOLVES LARGE SUMS.

Not an Inconsiderable Part of the
Amount Involved Is Made Nec-
essary by Damage Done to
the Track.

In their efforts to promote economy
of operation, the railroads are turning
attention to water—not in stocks but
in their locomotive boilers. The gen-
eral impression that water is of lit-
tle value has resulted in a degree of
carelessness in its use which has,
through waste, built up an item of ex-
pense worthy of serious attention.

"The causes of water waste on a
railroad are many," says C. R.
Knowles in the Railway Age Gazette,
"and it is within the power of almost
every employe to effect a saving for
the company in this respect. The
waste in taking water at tanks and
pensstocks causes a heavy loss, as
large quantities may be lost in this
manner each time water is taken, es-
pecially in tenders with circular man-
holes, unless care is exercised to prop-
erly spot the engine and prevent over-
flowing the tender."

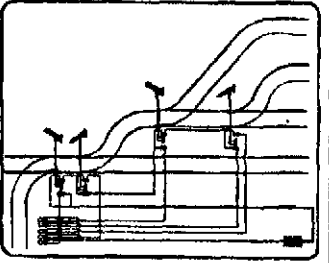
"The average amount of water
taken by the larger engines is about
five thousand gallons. To show the
large expense that might be incurred
on account of such waste I have as-
sumed that if but one-fourth of this
amount be wasted each day at each of
the 460 principal tanks and pensstocks
on the system, the annual loss on this
account would amount to about two
hundred and ten million gallons,
which at five cents per thousand gal-
lons means a loss of \$10,500 per an-
num for the value of water alone. In
addition to this there is the cost of
removing ice from tracks in the win-
ter months, and the cost of track
work due to soft track caused by the
water waste. The cost of removing
ice from tracks at 250 tanks and pen-
stocks on northern and western lines
is approximately six thousand dollars
per annum, these figures being based
upon two and a half hours of one
man's time clearing the track of ice
at each tank or pensstock for 60 days
of each year. A conservative esti-
mate of the work necessary to repair
soft track caused by water waste
from tanks would be one-half hour
per working day, or 156 hours per
annum at each tank or pensstock, mak-
ing a cost per annum on the system
of nearly eleven thousand five hun-
dred dollars. This means an average
annual expense of \$28,000, or an average
annual cost of \$60 for each point
where water is taken by locomotives.
The total amount wasted annually in
this manner is equivalent to five per
cent on \$560,000, and would buy 22
locomotives or 230 standard water
tanks of 100,000 gallons' capacity.
"Another loss in connection with
water tanks is due to overflowing the
roadside tank and to leaking tank
valves. Fortunately a leak of this
kind is generally very conspicuous
and should be remedied before any
amount of water is wasted, but even
here there is room for improvement.
With tanks in southern latitudes it
is necessary to occasionally overflow
the tank in order to tighten the
joints between the upper portion of
the staves of the tub, and the pumper
should not be charged with waste in
such cases."

Mr. Knowles says that great waste
occurs at terminals through the use of
the boiler washout hose and valve.
The water has to be handled twice
and a high pressure has to be exerted
to obtain the desired results. Unless
care is taken a one-inch hose with a
pressure of 100 pounds to the square
inch will easily waste 12,000 gallons
of water an hour, costing \$1.20.

TELLS POSITION OF SWITCH

Invention That Indicates to Train En-
gineer Just What Track Is Open
for His Use.

More particularly this invention re-
lates to a means for indicating to the
train engineer the position of the sev-
eral switches to which he is approach-
ing, says the Scientific American. It
is of advantage, in approaching a
terminal, to know just what track of
the terminal the engineer is coming



Switch Indicator.

into and be able to tell ahead of time
just what curves and switches he is
supposed to take. This invention in-
dicates to the operator, in entering the
yard or the limits of the terminal, just
what track is open to him.

New Use for Old Locomotives.
A machinery firm in Philadelphia has
had to replace its boilers with new
ones of greater capacity, and the prob-
lem arose of how to make the change
without interrupting operation, says
Power. They rented two superannu-
ated locomotives, connected them to
the main steam lines of the plant and
got up steam. They did service un-
til the new boilers were in place.

ZERATA HELPED HIM

By GEORGE ELMER COBB.
"Going to get married, eh?"
"Yes, Uncle Harold—to Miss Ina
Walton."
"Hm!" I guessed that much. In
fact, her father, the judge, has just
left me after an hour's conference
over this very subject. Now, that
sweet little lady, as you well know,
is my prime favorite, but—
"You don't mean to say you are go-
ing to object to our union!" chal-
lenged Ned Davies with mingled in-
dignation and amusement.

"Don't take fire so readily, young
man," advised Mr. Wade, with his
quaint accustomed smile, "or I'll dis-
charge you, and then where are your
dreams of bliss?"
"That's so," half smiled Ned.
"Being so, you haven't much real
business backing except through your
old uncle, hey?" inquired Mr. Wade.
"Well, I'm right with you, boy, and I'll
leave you quite a little fortune—pro-
vided you do what I tell you to do.
First and foremost, you will postpone
this marriage for a time. That is the
decision of both the judge and my-
self."

"Why, what for?" demanded the
ardent young lover breathlessly.
"Well, we want to see you show the
stuff you're made of. The judge likes
you and all that, but he wants to see
you demonstrate some initiative as a
business man before he entrusts his
daughter to your care. I've a sugges-
tion to make that solves the whole
proposition."

Ned looked dreadfully downcast and
disappointed, but showed respectful
attention while his uncle proceeded:
"Ten years ago I went out to Idaho
without a dollar. I worked hard, met
a loyal hearted old miner who helped
me out and came back with a modest
fortune. I'll give you a better start.
I shall present you with a five thou-
sand-dollar nest egg. There are splen-
did investment opportunities out on
the Golconda range. I'll give you a
letter to the kind old friend who was
so helpful to me. Then it's up to you
to make good."

Thus it was that Ned Davies found
himself a new arrival at the little bor-
der mining town of Hopeton at the



A Thrilling Spectacle Met His View.

twilight end of a rare Idaho day. In-
side the pocket of his outing shirt was
the money upon which he relied to
win fortune and Ina.

It was upon the letter to the old
friend of his uncle, a Doctor Wilman,
that Ned relied for an introduction
to the business world of the hills. A
great disappointment faced him,
however, right at the outset. He
found that the old residence of Doctor
Wilman had been burned down, and
when he inquired of a neighbor re-
garding him he was told that the doc-
tor had left Hopeton three years ago
and was believed dead.

"There is a half-breed Indian, Ze-
rata we call him, who used to be a
servant of the doctor," Ned was ad-
vised. "He returned to the old place
about a year after it burned down.
He does odd jobs about the town now
and sleeps in the stable on the old
Wilman place. You'll find him there
most any time. Maybe he can tell
you if the doctor is dead or alive."

Ned went over to the stable indi-
cated. Its door was open. Seated on
a stool mending an old garment was a
dark-skinned, solemn-faced half-breed.
There was character in his stancesque
face, and as he lifted his eyes they
penetrated like electric sparks.

"I was looking for Doctor Wilman,"
said Ned. "I have a letter for him."
The half-breed dropped his head
frowningly. He pointed across the great
frowning mountain range to the north.
"Dead," he said simply—"many
moons since."

"I am sorry," observed Ned. "It
was an old friend of his that I
came—Mr. Harold Wade."

He was fairly startled at the effect
of these words upon Zerata. The lat-
ter gave a quick start. A singular
gleam came into his eyes.

"I knew him," he spoke, and his
coarse guttural voice trembled. "He
was my friend, you are of his family."
"I am his nephew," explained Ned.
"I came out here with some small
capital to seek a business invest-
ment. My uncle knew that Doctor
Wilman would assist me."

"Zerata would help you, too," spoke
the half-breed eagerly. "He will seek,
he will find for you. He will tell you,
then."

Ned comprehended that the speaker
held some pleasant memory of his
uncle and was anxious to be helpful
to him. Cast on his own resources
and researches, he devoted the en-
suing week to seeking some mining
investment. It began to strike him as
strange, but at every turn he seemed
to come across the Indian. Zerata
was unobtrusive, but he had become
a positive shadow on all the move-
ments of Ned.

One day Ned met in Hopeton a
blustering typical mining prospector
named Burke. In some way the lat-
ter had learned of the fact that Ned
had some capital to invest. He had a
mine to sell and he invited Ned to
visit it.

Ned did not like the appearance of
Burke, but it was a country of rough
men and the man talked in a very
plausible way of his holdings. They
set out upon their journey, about four
days' travel from Hopeton.

It was the second night of their
camping out when Ned awoke with a
start at the sound of a pistol shot.
He aroused to see Burke on his feet
and a swift savage form disappearing.

"Quick! follow!" shouted Burke.
"You have been robbed!"
Ned placed his hand at his breast.
The package of money was gone and
Zerata had taken it, for Zerata, it was
plain to discern, was the fleeing in-
truder.

The amazed Ned put after his com-
panion. Occasionally he heard shots
ahead. There was bright moonlight,
and after losing track of fugitive and
pursuer Ned finally came to the edge
of a valley. Aloft a thrilling spectacle
met his view.

Upon a projecting rock, hundreds of
feet above him, two men were strug-
gling, Burke and Zerata. Both had
knives and were circling about seek-
ing an advantage.

In some way after a murderous
lunge at his adversary, Burke stum-
bled, rolled to the edge of the rock
and slid over. His frantic hands
groped for a saving hold. Clutching
at handfuls of long stringy grass, he
hung suspended.

Then began a strange, weird
thunder. It proceeded from the lips
of Zerata. His arms folded across
his chest, he chanted some wild strain
of a death song, gazing mercilessly at
his victim, who slid, slipped inch by
inch, and then—the final catastrophe.
With a curdling shriek Burke went
down, down, dashed to pieces on
rocks far down the yawning abyss.

The horrified Ned gained the side
of Zerata to find him grim, resolute,
unyielding. It was by a slow process
that he arrived at the truth. Years
before his uncle had saved the life
of the son of the half-breed. He never
forgot it. Later in a cowardly way
Burke had killed the son. Retribution
had come at last!

Zerata had followed Ned and Burke,
knowing that the latter was plotting
to sell the former a "salted" mine.
He had determined to save the money
from the clutches of the swindler.

"I was away when you left Hop-
eton," related Zerata. "I heard you
were with you. I will show you a real
mine. You shall be rich—Zerata has
said it."

The grateful fellow kept his word.
Ned Davies "made good," and a bonny
bride was waiting for him back home.
He tried to influence his shadow to
return with him, but the shadows of
the great ranges were overpowering
with Zerata. There he had loved and
lost his own, there he remained.
(Copyright, 1914, by W. G. Chapman.)

BRIEF MOMENTS OF DREAMS

Easy to imagine Long Periods Elap-
ing During Naps of Short
Duration.

Both Bismarck and Pepys found
that noise enhanced the value of a
night's rest. Bismarck confided in his
old age to an interviewer that he could
"never sleep in Berlin at night when
it is quiet but as soon as the noises
begin about four o'clock in the morn-
ing I can sleep a little and get my
rest for the day."

Pepys records in his diary on Sep-
tember 23, 1661, that he slept at Well-
ing "and still remember it that in all
my life I never did pass a night with
more epicurism of sleep; there being
now and then a noise of people that
waked me, and then it was a very
rainy night, and then I was a little
weary, that what between waking and
then sleeping again one after another,
I never had so much content in all
my life."

The probability that we get snatches
of sleep at odd moments when we
suppose ourselves to have remained
continuously awake is supported by
the phenomena of dreams. Mark
Twain accounted for his own "disap-
pearing visitor" by the belief that he
had unconsciously had a very short
nap, and many have explained visions
of ghosts as due to dreams during
such short naps.

For nothing is better established in
connection with dreams than that an
apparently very long one can occur
during an almost infinitesimal time.
Alfred Maury had a long, vivid dream
of the reign of terror, including the
trial of himself and his execution, and
was able to show that it all happened
during the moment of awakening by
the fall of a rod from the bed canopy
upon his neck.

Speaking of Feet.

Church—I see it is said that the foot
of the ancients varied from 8.75 to
11.33 inches.

Gotham—The people of Chicago can
look among the latter mentioned for
their ancestors.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

Circuit Court—

James W. Perkins, Judge.
C. D. Landis, State's Attorney.

Criminal Court—

Bert Fish, Judge.
Roy D. Hamlin, County Solicitor.

County Officers—

Circuit Court Clerk—G. D. Jordan.
Sheriff—E. L. Smith.
Tax Collector—D. P. Smith.
Tax Assessor—S. B. Wilson.
Treasurer—J. J. Vincent.
Superintendent of Public Instruc-
tion—C. R. M. Sheppard.
Attorney—C. D. Landis.

Board of Commissioners—

G. W. Fisher, Chairman.
Roy Harden.
J. D. Maley.
J. G. Cade.
T. J. Murray.
Meets first Monday in each month.

City Officers—

Mayor—W. H. Newell.
Clerk and Collector—F. A. Newell.
Marshall—J. T. Brooke.

City Council—

E. L. Greer, President.
M. Leidersdorf.
E. J. Rogero.
J. Kroon.
G. M. Saxon.
S. Ross.
M. A. Bunson.
Meets first Tuesday in each month.

FRATERNAL ORDERS

Masonic—

New Smyrna lodge No. 149, F. &
A. M., meets first and third Monday
at 7:30 p. m. T. B. Chilton, W. M.,
K. L. Chilton, Sec.

Locomotive Engineers—

New Smyrna division No. 823
meets second and fourth Sundays.

Woodmen Circle—

Orange Grove circle No. 56 meets
second and fourth Fridays at 3 p. m.
in Masonic hall. Agnes Powell, clerk.
Lila Brooks, Guardian.

Woodmen of the World—

New Smyrna camp No. 149, W. O.
W., meets second and fourth Fridays
at 7:30 p. m. H. E. Zipperer, C. C.,
F. A. Newell, Clerk.

Rebeccas—

Rubannah lodge No. 25 meets first
and third Tuesdays. Sallie Birch, N.
G., Calla Moore, Secretary.

Eastern Star—

Dolores Chapter No. 3, O. E. S.,
meets second and fourth Monday in
each month at 7:30 p. m. Mrs. T. L.
Howell, W. M., Mrs. K. L. Chilton,
Secretary.

Auxiliary to Trainmen—

Oceola lodge No. 482 meets first
and third Thursdays at 2:30 p. m. in
Masonic hall. Nettie I. Kirk, Pres-
ident, Florence M. Nivens, Secretary.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—

New Smyrna lodge No. 548 meets
9:30 a. m. first Sunday and 3 p. m.
third Sunday of each month. David
Butler, President, T. J. Hall, Sec.

Ladies Auxiliary to B. of L. E.—

Royal Palms division No. 379 meets
second and fourth Thursdays. Mrs.
W. L. Riley, President, Mrs. C. E.
Moeller, Secretary.

Carpenters' Union—

Meets first and third Friday nights
in Pellet's hall. T. B. Chilton, Pres-
ident; H. B. Nordman, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRADE

Meets the first Friday night at 8
o'clock in News building. J. H. Hib-
bard, president, H. I. Hamilton, Sec.

Send the News to your friends.

NEW SMYRNA WOMAN'S CLUB

New Smyrna Woman's club meets
every other Monday at 3 o'clock
in the club room on Magnolia street,
except during the months of May,
June, July and August. Mrs. H. L.
Rood, President, Mrs. W. A. Whit-
man, Secretary.

Volusia county news in the New
Smyrna News.

LOW TIDES ON THE BEACH.

Afternoon and Forenoon Tides Occur at
Approximately the Same Hour.

	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.
1	7:09	8:46	11:15	11:16
2	8:07	9:50	11:40	12:10
3	9:07	10:51	12:30	12:51
4	10:06	11:47	1:12	1:30
5	11:04	12:40	2:00	2:04
6	12:00	1:30	3:01	3:35
7	12:51	2:15	3:56	4:30
8	1:43	3:00	4:42	5:15
9	2:33	3:40	5:28	6:01
10	3:26	4:31	6:11	6:50
11	4:06	5:12	6:57	7:35
12	4:50	6:23	7:45	8:20
13	5:36	6:51	8:32	9:09
14	6:25	7:50	9:19	9:50
15	7:15	8:36	10:04	10:40
16	8:06	9:26	10:41	11:09
17	9:09	10:26	11:31	11:50
18	10:06	11:24	12:20	12:22
19	11:05	12:16	1:10	1:12
20	12:45	12:11	1:51	2:12
21	12:00	1:00	2:19	2:50
22	12:51	1:49	3:09	3:41
23	1:19	2:34	3:58	4:36
24	2:06	3:25	4:52	5:30
25	2:52	4:16	5:53	6:26
26	3:40	5:11	6:51	7:12
27	4:52	6:13	7:50	8:40
28	5:37	7:13	8:59	9:50
29	6:30	8:23	9:26	10:32
30	8:45	9:41	10:30	11:07
31	7:43	10:40		

Gossip of the Town

by the
Town Gossiper

There are still a large number of
os in this town that couldn't pos-
sibly be injured by the application
of a little muscle behind a scythe.

The city's finances are still tangled
up and it is still a question whether
the city mules can be fed after the
regular meeting of the city council
next week.

They tell me P. M. C. L. Dohn was
aid up several days last week with
an attack of the gout, and I'm glad
there is one man in town that gets a
big enough salary so he can afford
to have the gout. Although I don't
envy the P. M. the trouble he has
been having with his left pedal ex-
tremity, it makes me wish I could
regularly gaze upon my name scrawled
across the face of an Uncle Sam pay
check. In these days of constant
legging to get enough salt pork and
rits to sustain the spark of life,
when it is even necessary for the
city council to deliberate on the
question of how to keep the city
mules from starving to death, it
must be well nigh the pinnacle of
satisfaction to be able to have an
attack of the gout.

Here is the way I heard one local
business man give a line of reason-
ing on why the European war will
be a benefit to Florida. There are
30,000 Americans who visit Europe
each year, or remain there most of
the time. These spend on an aver-
age \$10 a day, which means \$3,000-
00 thrown into the coffers of Europe
each day by citizens of the United
States. With the present disruption
caused by the war these people are
coming home and will spend their
money here, which means there is no
reason why Florida should not get a
good share of this money, and New
Smyrna should entertain an unusual-
large number of visitors this win-
ter. At least between \$1,500,000
and \$2,000,000 usually spent abroad
will be delivered at home by
the seekers after novelty or clima-
te which can be found here as well as
Europe.

It takes a brave man to be con-
stantly mixed up with all kinds of
plumbers and apparatus loaded with
rough electric juice to burn holes in
ordinary people, and it takes good
judgment to know just how much of
this flaming fluid can be permitted
to course through his system, and
that man Lyle is there with the
sawery and the judgment. If you
don't want to take my word for it, go
ask some of the neighbors down in
the part of town where Lyle recently
displayed his bravery when he went
boldly to the assistance of some wo-
men, who were frightened because
they thought there was a man in the
house, and what good judgment he
showed in choosing the house to be
arched for the supposed intruder.
He didn't find the supposed intrud-
er, who had caused all the excite-
ment, but that doesn't lessen the
fact that that bravery was bristling out
on all parts of his anatomy.

In these piping days of war and
arming prices there are not many
men in New Smyrna who would care-
lessly drop \$4,000 in cold, hard cash

into a waste paper basket and then
permit the porter to dump the bas-
ket on the trash heap and set fire
to it without even giving the matter
a thought, but that is just what Ex-
press Agent Widmeyer did recently,
and his narrow escape from having
\$4,000 deducted from his monthly pay
check to make good the loss has
caused him to take a couple of looks
into the waste paper basket each
time before it is dumped nowadays.
The incident also caused the negro
porter to turn a shade lighter when
learned what an opportunity he lost
to poke 4,000 bucks down into his
pocket and stroll down the street
after lighting that fire, and then ex-
plain to the express agent that the
flames licked up the money. Of
course I don't dare repeat the de-
tails of the trifling incident, but I
would like to have seen the look on
the face of the genial express agent
when the porter handed back the
little package he had dug out of the
fire.

It's really surprising what can be
done in the way of bettering condi-
tions by the application of a little
energy, coupled with good judgment,
and I saw a good illustration of this
recently when I visited a couple of
orange groves on the tract of land
out in Turnbull hammock purchased
a few months ago by John Hammond.
I'm not very high up in the science
of citrus fruit culture, but it was
easy to be seen the groves had not
been given the best possible atten-
tion and care during the last few
years, and it was also easily de-
tected that the groves had taken on
new life since the banker-grower be-
came their boss and started in to coax
the trees along to do their best. A
couple of applications of fertilizer
has given the trees the appearance
of a hungry man after he has got
outside of a hearty meal, and I will
make the prediction that in a couple
or three years these same groves,
which haven't been especially strong
in production in recent years, will
be as good as any of their size in
this section of the state. There is
no question about what that Turn-
bull hammock land will produce in
the way of citrus fruit if the groves
are given the care and attention they
should have.

BOARD OF TRADE TO MEET THIS EVENING.

The regular monthly meeting of
the New Smyrna board of trade will
be held this evening and it is urged
that every member of that organiza-
tion attend the session, as matters
of importance are to be taken up for
discussion and action at this time.

FLORIDA HORSES HAVE ADVANCED IN PRICES.

The Florida horse is now worth
\$122 per head, according to a report
just issued by the United States de-
partment of agriculture. While a year
ago his average value was \$118.
There are 5,000 horses on the farms
of this state and they are valued at
\$6,710,000.

In 1910 the number of horses in
this state was 48,000, and they had
an aggregate value of \$5,014,000.

In the entire United States there
are 20,982,000 horses and they are
worth \$2,291,638,000 or \$109.32 each.

The WEEK'S DOINGS

The Shelter sanatorium at Hawks
Park was re-opened this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wayne E. Connor
were visitors in Daytona last Satur-
day.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hibbard are
the proud grandparents of a daugh-
ter born Tuesday to Mr. and Mrs. E.
S. Robinson of DeLand.

I. N. Newell went to Jacksonville
Monday to get his new bus automo-
bile. He drove the car to this city
Wednesday.

Mrs. A. L. Persley has returned
from a visit of several weeks with
friends and relatives in the Caro-
linas.

Miss Helen Ingram is expected to
arrive here tomorrow from Cincin-
nati to spend the week end with Mrs.
Cora Pitzer before taking up her
school work for the year.

Mrs. T. F. Kelsey of Cronado
went to Daytona Monday to attend
the Robert Morris day celebration
of the Eastern Star, and to visit
friends.

M. Lelkendorf, representing the
Florida Land Inspection Bureau, has
been in the vicinity of Tampa this
week inspecting some land purchas-
ed by people living in the north.

Postmaster C. L. Dohn, who was
confined to his home several days
last week with an attack of rheu-
matic gout, is again back at his place
in the postoffice.

Mrs. Lulu Hess came down from
Jacksonville Monday on the excu-
sion to Daytona, coming on to New
Smyrna to spend the day with her
mother, Mrs. Baker. Mrs. Hess re-
turned to Jacksonville Tuesday.

Luther Lawrence, colored, charged
with being drunk and disorderly and
with resisting an officer, was before
Mayor Newell Tuesday morning and
found guilty. The result was a fine
of \$10 and costs, or ten days on the
streets.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Leonard of
DeLand visited the first of the week
at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. H.
Elias. Mrs. Leonard is a sister
of Mrs. Elias. The young couple
were returning from a wedding trip
to the north.

The work of shelling the road to
the old Spanish mission has been
completed about half the distance
from the west city limits, the funds
collected for the work having given
out without the work being com-
pleted. It is probable the road will
be put in good condition the entire
distance at some later date.

THREE BLACKS CHARGED WITH SELLING BOOZE.

Charged with selling whiskey, two
women and one man, all colored,
were arraigned before Mayor W. H.
Newell Saturday morning and bound
over to the county criminal court
to stand trial before Judge Fish. The
bond for the appearance of each in
the criminal court was placed at \$250
by the mayor. The prisoners are
Myrtle Laganoir, Jennie Johnson
and Jud McClendon, and they will
be tried at the next term of the
criminal court.

WOMAN'S CLUB WILL MEET NEXT WEEK.

The first meeting of the Women's
club for the season of 1914-15 will
be held in the club room Tuesday,
September 8, at 3 o'clock in the af-
ternoon. The regular date for the
first meeting is Monday, September
7, but on account of that being La-
bor day, it will be held the follow-
ing day. All members are urged to
be present and bring others who
would like to become members. The
program for the first meeting will
deal with "municipal housekeeping,"
and will consist of a talk by Mayor
W. H. Newell, with a round table
discussion by the members and a
musical program arranged by Mrs.
E. L. Greer and Mrs. W. C. Chow-
ning. It is planned to have the
year book, which is now in the
hands of the printer, ready for dis-
tribution at the first meeting. An
earnest effort is being made by many
ladies of the town to have a live
woman's club, and the co-operation
of all interested is asked.

Send the News to your friends.

The steamer Swan passed here
Sunday, northbound, carrying a num-
ber of passengers.

Mrs. V. D. Capo went to St. Au-
gustine Monday to visit with rela-
tives and friends until Mr. Capo re-
turns from his trip to New York.

Mayor W. H. Newell made a busi-
ness trip to Jacksonville Tuesday, re-
turning the next day with I. N. New-
ell in his new car.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Healy have
gone to Bryan, Ohio, where they will
spend a month visiting friends and
relatives.

Mrs. Kirby Chilton and son, Kirby
Don, who have been visiting at var-
ious places in the state, are ex-
pected to arrive home from Mount
Dora the early part of next week.

The ladies of Grace guild met
with Mrs. J. F. Van Deusen Wednes-
day afternoon. The meeting next
Wednesday will be held at the home
of Mrs. F. M. Allen.

Rev. Gilbert E. Farr and family,
who have been occupying one of the
Pennel cottages during the summer,
moved this week into their new
bungalow on Washington street.

A letter from Geo. M. Marshall
says he and his family are now com-
fortably located at Hendersonville,
N. C., and that the nights are so
cool double blankets are required for
sleeping.

G. W. Kelley, local manager for
the Indian Springs Land company,
returned last week from a trip to
Chicago. Mrs. Kelley, who had been
visiting in Jacksonville, returned to
New Smyrna at the same time.

Local members of the Maccabees
are planning to join the members of
the order from other cities and towns
in this section in the big rally to
be held in connection with the Labor
day celebration being arranged for
Daytona Beach next Monday.

Pastor and Mrs. J. J. Treadwell
returned home Wednesday from a va-
cation trip of several weeks in New
York. Most of the time they spent
at Chautauque, where they say the
weather was cool and comfortable,
and the entertainment furnished of
the highest class.

No special program having been
arranged for the observance of La-
bor day in this city next Monday,
it is probable the day will be a very
quiet one in this vicinity. Many of
the people of New Smyrna and this
vicinity will attend the big celebra-
tion at Daytona Beach.

Vane Spittler, who has been op-
erating the Palace theater for the
last several months, has disposed
of his interest in the moving picture
business to K. C. Goodwin, who has
already taken charge of the theater.
Mr. Spittler plans to go on the road
with a novelty drumming and
juggling vaudeville act. He will
maintain his headquarters here.

Patrons and pupils of the high
school will regret to learn that Miss
Helen Ingram, who was assistant
principal here last year, will not re-
turn the coming year. Miss Ingram
has accepted the position of princi-
pal of a junior high school near Mi-
ami. She was one of the best qual-
ified and most popular of the teaching
force last year, and it is to be re-
gretted that she has decided to go
elsewhere.

Bishop Curley Goes Abroad.

Despite the war situation in
Europe and the consequent discom-
forts of travel, the Rt. Rev. M. J.
Curley, bishop of the diocese of St.
Augustine, left Sunday night for New
York, from which point he will sail
September 8 for Ireland, where he
will visit his old home at Athlone.
If conditions are so that he can
make the trip he will also visit Rome
before he returns to St. Augustine.
The bishop has for some time been
planning to return to the scenes of
his boyhood days in the Emerald
Isle and he decided not to permit
the war situation to interfere. St.
Augustine Record.

A year's subscription to the New
Smyrna News would be a welcome
and pleasing gift to that friend who
is interested in this city.

There Are Two Classes that Are Always Failures

The man who earns nothing and the
man who earns money and saves nothing.
They are both in the same position in old age.
A great majority of the American people earn
money, few save it.

Start a Bank Account with us now and
save some part of your earnings. We pay 4
per cent. interest on all saving accounts.

"We pay you to save!"

State Bank of NEW SMYRNA

\$40,000 in Fifty Free Awards Number of Contestants Limited Every One Paid for Services

Among these awards will be several fine automobiles, including Stearns-
Knight, Packard, Cadillac, Hudson, Overland, Maxwell, and Ford Cars.

Among the other awards will be a scholarship, including board and tuition,
in any of the colleges in Florida; diamonds and other jewelry, etc., etc.

This contest covers the entire State of Florida. The number of con-
testants will be limited to two hundred; also the number in each county will be limited.
Ladies as well as gentlemen will be entitled to compete for the awards. Liberal
payment for services, whether or not an award is won.

The contest will be conducted by a thoroughly reputable business con-
cern and for a perfectly legitimate purpose. Full particulars will be supplied each
person who is considered eligible to enter the contest. Send your name and ad-
dress, with references. As the number of contestants is limited, you will be too late
unless you act promptly.

CAPITAL CONTEST

Dept. 75 Gainesville, Florida.

IN NEW SMYRNA CHURCHES. —What is it? Where is it? Who
are its inhabitants? What the re-
sults?"

The series of union Sunday even-
ing services which have been held
during the summer months, closed
last Sunday evening and the usual
Sunday evening services will be
held in all the churches next Sun-
day evening.

Baptist Church—

Rev. Gilbert E. Farr, pastor. Sun-
day school at 10 o'clock, sermon at
11 o'clock. Evening service at 7:30
o'clock. Subject of sermon, "Hell."

Grace Episcopal Church—
Rev. W. H. Cressen in charge.
Morning prayer and sermon on the
first and third Sunday of the month,
at 11 a. m. Holy communion on the
first Sunday of the month at 7 a. m.
All are cordially invited.

Mrs. W. N. Newell will leave Sun-
day for a visit with her grandpar-
ents in Illinois.

Florida's Surpassing Grapefruit Is Supreme

Plant Freely of the Best Late Varieties

Each year adds to the supremacy of Florida's surpassing
grapefruit in the markets of the North. With the preceding
education of the American public as to the uses and merits of
citrus fruits, Florida grapefruit will become more and more
popular. The grower whose land is adapted to grapefruit can
make no mistake in planting freely of the best varieties—espe-
cially of the late kinds.

Get the New Buckeye Nurseries Catalog

This attractive book tells all about the culture of grape-
fruit as well as oranges and other citrus fruits. It describes
the leading kinds—several of them the introductions of Buck-
eye Nurseries. Whether you are an experienced grower or a
new beginner in citrus culture, this catalog will help you.
The most successful grove practice is fully explained in
this book. While the catalog represents an enormous outlay
on their part Buckeye Nurseries will be glad to send a copy
free to any person intending to plant citrus fruit trees. If
you want one write for it today before the edition is exhausted.

Buckeye Nurseries
1077 Citrus Bank Building
Tampa, Fla.

Buckeye Trees Bear

WE invite your attention to the fact
that we carry a full line of the best
kinds of groceries to be found on
the markets.

ALSO, we direct your attention to
our stock of dress goods, hosiery,
corsets, knit and muslin underwear,
laces, ribbons, etc.

RIGHT here we add that we are New
Smyrna dealers in those noted W.
L. Douglas and Florsheim shoes for
men and Queen Quality for women.

W. P. SHRYOCK
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

A NEAT JOB

By JOHN Y. LARNED

"Mr. Birkstead," said my friend Mrs. Iddleston, "I am very much worried about my son."

"What's the trouble?" I asked.

"He is infatuated with a girl I detest."

"Have you grounds for detesting her?"

"There's nothing in her. She's vain, selfish and altogether unlovely. How she has captured Jimmie I can't imagine."

Since I was not interested in Jimmie the information did not especially move me. But I was interested in his mother, who was a widow. Indeed, I had intentions with reference to Mrs. Iddleston and wished I could make her think me as fine a man as this girl had succeeded in making Jim think her a fine woman. I wondered how she did it.

"Now, I know that you, a novelist," continued Mrs. Iddleston, "are one of the inventive kind with plenty of ingenuity and can bring about some situation between Jimmie and this girl to make her appear to him as she appears to any one who sees her through eyes not distorted by the imagination."

"Who is she?" I asked.

"Julia Hinton."

"How can I know her?"

"Jimmie tells me that she's going this summer to Arlington Beach. Why can't you go there, too, for your vacation?"

"I can."

"And you will try to do something for me?"

"On one condition—that if I succeed you will find some other literary man to invent a scheme whereby I may be made to look better in your eyes than I am."

I can vouch for the fact, though I do not expect to be believed, that a widow is capable of blushing, for I detected a faint reddening as she replied, with a bit of blarney: "You don't need that. Every one knows how clever you are, and I am sure you will succeed in saving my boy."

"If I succeed in showing him the girl exactly as she is I am sure you would not ask me to misrepresent her."

"Certainly not."

I had achieved some recognition on the part of the reading public and was known as an author at the hotel where I stayed, the same in which Miss Hinton stayed, and my literary reputation—for good work or bad, as the case may be—made me something of a lion.

While at the beach I was sending my publisher copy every week except the first. On my return in September I read the final plate proofs of my story, and the book was issued before Christmas.

Soon after its publication I was invited to dine at Mrs. Iddleston's. Jim was present and received me somewhat coolly. We had not been long at table before the subject of my novel was broached. Mrs. Iddleston said some very nice things about it. Jim said nothing till his mother reproached him for being so inopportune as not to say something favorable to the author about his work.

I protested. "That's where we authors have a hard time," I said. "People say complimentary things to us about our work, but we get no real criticism—that which of all things we need most."

"Well," said Jim, "I have a personal bone to pick with the author in this case. Several things I said were put in the story word for word."

"You are right," I replied. "Edmond Searle is a picture of yourself."

I saw his face light with pleasure. "Do you really mean that?" he asked. "Searle is a splendid fellow."

"Why do you consider him such?" I asked.

"I don't know."

"It is because you see him as he is—a real living person. You are taken out of yourself to look at yourself."

"But there is one thing about me in the story I don't like. What an ass Searle was to fall in love with that silly girl."

"The girl was a real character too."

"What, that thing?"

"What don't you like about her?"

"She hasn't any sense."

"Anything else?"

"One can tell by her talk that she is vain."

"Did her conversation in the story seem flippant to you?"

"I should think so."

"I'm sorry the character doesn't please you. You see, my work is all from models, and any success I have attained is on that account. I don't idealize my models. I paint them just as they are."

"Who is this stupid girl you have pictured?"

"Do you mean to say you don't recognize her?"

"Was she at the beach last summer?"

"Certainly. You were with her at times. It's strange you don't recognize her."

"Well, who was she?"

"A Miss Hinton, who spent the whole summer there."

I turned to Mrs. Iddleston as though tired of the subject and spoke of something else. Her son soon after excused himself and left the room. He had no sooner gone than his mother impulsively put out her hand to me. I carried it to my lips.

Jim didn't marry Miss Hinton, and I did marry Jim's mother.

CZAR'S ARMY IS WORLD'S BIGGEST

Five Million Men Could Follow Flag in Time of Need.

BRAVERY PROVED IN WAR.

Obey Orders Willingly to Prove Devotion to Country and Emperor, but Fall Below Troops of Some Other Countries in Intelligence and Adaptability—Officers Well Educated and Taken Entirely From Upper Classes of Populace, but Not Always Devoted to Duties.

UNQUESTIONABLY greater in numbers than any other army of ancient or modern times, the Russian army, called into action by the war of Austria-Hungary on Serbia, protege of Russia, is one of the greatest of the world's fighting machines. Over 5,000,000 men follow the colors in time of war.

Individually the Russian soldier is not ranked as high in intelligence and adaptability as the soldier of Ger-



RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

many or France, but his devotion to his fatherland brings out his fighting qualities.

"Sincere and unaffected love for his monarch, profound religious piety intimately united with the idea of the czar and of the fatherland, attachment to the fatherland, unlimited confidence in his chiefs, strong esprit de corps and a faculty of enduring gayly and naturally the greatest privations—such are the most marked characteristics of the Russian soldier," says a Russian general.

"To these traits must be added remarkable bravery and a rare contempt of death, combined with naive kind heartedness and a gentle and indulgent disposition. The Russian soldier is distinguished by a good humor that never abandons him even in the most difficult moments, by his brotherly understanding with his comrades and by his gay and contented way of facing all the decrees of fate. Obedience is so deeply rooted in the mind of the Russian soldier that during my thirty years' experience in the army I do not remember to have witnessed one single case of insubordination, either in times of peace or in times of war."

Willing to Die at Post.

"The Russian soldier dies at his post. I have seen him in winter on sentry duty on the heights of Shipka discharging, surrounded with snow, and transformed literally into a statue of ice; I have seen him die on the march, striding over the sandy desert and yielding up his last breath with his last step; I have seen him die of his wounds on the battlefield or in the hospital, at a distance of 3,000 miles from his native village, and in those supreme moments I have always found the Russian soldier sublime."

"Although a child of the plain, where his eye rarely descends the most modest hill, we see him boldly scale the top-most summits of the Caucasus and climb the rocks and glaciers of the Tianshan, fighting all the time. He feels at home everywhere, whether in the steppes of the fatherland, in the tundras of Siberia or the mountains and deserts of central Asia. He has an exceptional faculty of putting himself at his ease wherever he may be, even in places where others would die of hunger and thirst."

"I have seen the Russian soldier at home in time of peace or during truces in the enemy's country, rocking the peasant's child in the village where he was stationed; I have seen him bivouacking in the desert, with his tongue parched and burning, receive his rations of a quarter liter of salt water; I have seen him in heat and in cold, in hunger and in thirst, in peace and in war, and I have always found in him the same desire to oblige, the same abnegation of self for the safety and the good of others. These special characteristics of the Russian soldier—his self denial, his simple and natural self sacrifice—give him peculiar powers as a warrior."

How Army is Organized.

So much for the individual soldier of the czar. As to his numbers the following figures are accepted as correct:

The Russian army numbers 1,200,000 on a peace footing and 5,530,000 on a war footing. This includes possible fighters of all classes. The first line army numbers 1,850,000 men. Russia leads the world in point of numbers.

There are a total of thirty-seven army corps in Russia, each of which in time of peace numbers a little more than 20,000 men, but which is more than doubled in war times. Each corps

consists of eight regiments of infantry.

Eight thousand men in each corps are divided among cavalry, artillery and engineers.

The European division of the Russian army consists of twenty-seven army corps. In addition to these there are fifteen line divisions of cavalry and two mixed divisions of cavalry composed of Cossacks and dragoons. There are also some rifle brigades not connected with the army corps.

There are three army corps in the Caucasus division, with two rifle brigades, three divisions of cavalry, three divisions of Cossacks, one line division and one regiment of Musulmans in addition.

In the Siberian division there are ten army corps besides eleven brigades of Siberian rifles. Connected with each of these are six batteries of eight guns each.

Russian Officers Well Trained.

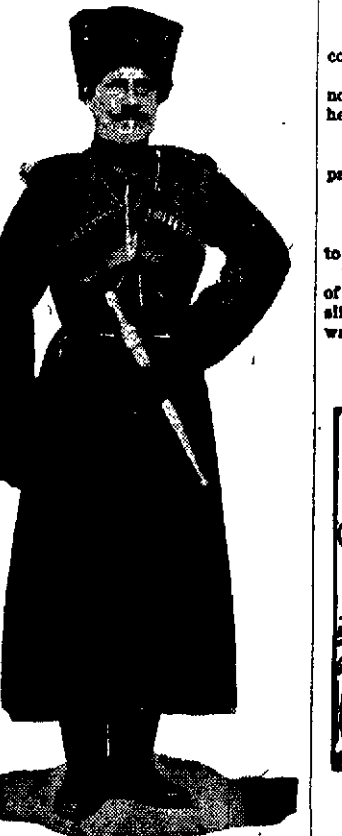
The Russian army officer is usually a well educated man and widely read in his profession, but the limited circle from which he is drawn necessarily brings down the average of talent in view of the number of officers required for so vast an army. A cadet in the Russian service must come from a noble family, from an official family or from a wealthy and influential commercial family whose head "has never kept an open store."

The instruction given in the Military Academy and Cadets' school at St. Petersburg is considered by military experts to be as good as any in the world, except possibly that of West Point and that of the Military Academy at Santiago, Chile, which are supposed to be unquestionably the best. Great attention is paid to physical culture and to the education of the cadets in the military ideals of honor and loyalty.

After they pass out of the training institutions, if they are keen and enterprising young fellows, they contrive to be sent to one of the Turkestan regiments or to some lonely outpost in the Caucasus, in Siberia or in Manchuria, where they may reasonably look forward to a chance of active service. In these regions they get the first training for actual warfare that any officer could receive, for they are always hunting down brigands, suppressing small insurrections, fighting in little wars or at least hunting big game. There are no keener sportsmen than the Russian officers in Siberia and central Asia. Their quarters are always adorned by such spoils of the chase as tiger skins, bears heads, bison tusks and wolf skins. It is these men who will bear the brunt of the Russian campaign in the near east, and nearly every distinguished officer in the Russian service has gone through this stern training.

Officers Get Tired of Life.

If, on the other hand, the cadet becomes attached to a regiment in St. Petersburg, Moscow or one of the numerous garrison towns in European Russia he may receive a good theoretical education in military science, but his environment is the worst possible considered as a preparation for the practical business of war. In Russian garrison towns social life nearly always takes precedence of military duty, and the officers are glad enough to delegate to noncommissioned officers the tiresome work of drilling and looking after their men. While discipline is rigidly maintained, there is a general atmosphere of tiredness which astonishes the foreign visitor. Nobody



COSSACK OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD.

seems keen for duty. The officers appear to take little interest in the general welfare of the men or in the efficiency of the regiment. They spend most of their time paying calls, attending other social functions and making merry at their mess.

The monotony of the life is intense in small towns, where the social circle is limited. Sooner or later it inevitably tells on an officer's spirit. A former captain of the Russian army told me of a friend of his who lived for years in one of these small towns and was then ordered away to St. Petersburg. In less than six months he received a command to return and promptly blew his brains out.

DRAMA IN NEW YORK.

He pranced up to the window of the box office.

"Glumme ticket to the show."

"Sorry, sir," responded the urbane ticket dispenser, "No tickets being sold for this performance."

"Huh?"

"No tickets sold for this particular performance."

"How's that?"

"This performance is being given for the district attorney. There is, however, a good show across the street."

"Been over there," snapped the man, "and they were playing exclusively to the grand jury. This is a fine town! Where's them war works exhibiting nowadays? Maybe I kin git a view of them without intruding on the coroner."

And he pranced out.—Judge.

Serious Question.

"Where are you going?"

"To the department of agriculture," replied the city man who has bought a farm. "I want them to settle a dispute between my wife and me about the best way to milk a cow. I think it would be sufficient to tie pillows around the cow's feet, but my wife insists that the only practical way is to give the cow chloroform."

GOOD WORD.



Mrs. Smithon—The people on the first floor called on us last week.

Mr. Smithon—Well, I guess it's about time to retaliate.

Reversed Lever.

Many a cloud a silver lining has, This should illuminate the shroud; But we get mixed and find that many A silver lining has a cloud.

A Brave Man.

Lecturer—My friends, what we lack, we men of this generation, is courage. We are shirkers. We run before the storm. Even before our physical ills we quail like children.

Voice From the Audience—What would you do, sir, if you were like Job and had a carbuncle on the back of your neck?

Lecturer—I'd face it, sir!—Life

Conscientious Preparation.

"Are you a professor of mathematics?" asked Mr. Cumrox.

"I am," said Mr. Hibrok. "Surely you do not think of taking up the study!"

"Yes, I do. I want to plod patiently through algebra, calculus, logarithms and all the rest of the outfit. After that maybe I'll feel competent to figure out my income tax."

Defenseless.

"Did you attend any of your wife's costume parties?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Cumrox. "And, not being recognized, I overheard a heap of conversation."

"What part did you take?"

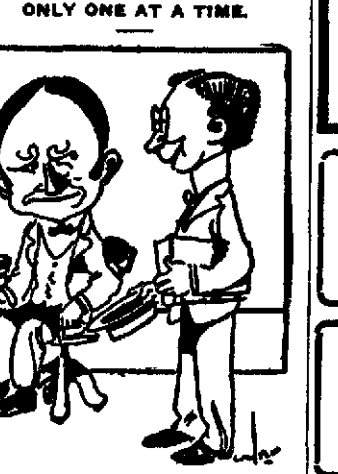
"None. I couldn't even take my own part."

A Striking Example.

"There are no supreme tests of love to be met with nowadays."

"You are greatly mistaken. I know of a young woman who sewed up her slit skirt because the young man she was engaged to objected."

ONLY ONE AT A TIME.



Book Agent—We can deliver the work a volume at a time, Mr. Jones, or you can wait until it is completed and have the whole set delivered at once.

Jones—I guess you'd better deliver a volume at a time; I live in a flat.

Good Old Days!

When pterodactyls everywhere Pursued their ways extensive, The meat was flying through the air And very inexpensive.

Willing.

"What would you do if I kissed you?" he asked, pleasantly.

"What do you think I would do?" she replied shyly.

"I really don't know."

"Well, why don't you find out?"

WHERE SHALL I GO TO SCHOOL?

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"2. The man who deals with Studebaker makes no mistake.

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C. H. SAMS

New Smyrna Florida

DAYTONA

Olsen and family are occupying their new house on Magnolia avenue.

Mrs. Wayne E. Connor and Mrs. M. E. Connor returned from New Smyrna yesterday afternoon.

Melton returned Saturday from Jacksonville where he had been in business for several days.

Mrs. Hugh Boring, who has been in the city for a few days, departed Monday for Jacksonville.

Arthur Poppell came down from Jacksonville Monday and is visiting his mother, Mrs. G. A. Wingate, at her home on North Beach street.

Brothers are having a story of addition, 24x36 feet, erected near of their store building on North Beach street.

Maley, who has been unwell for some time, returned home Sunday.

B. Hall, who had been at the hospital for treatment of his trouble, returned to her home Monday.

Mayberry and Jim Butler returned from Fort Myers Monday afternoon. They expect to be employed in the city for six weeks.

Linnaeus Jackson, minister of the Christian church, will hold service evening this week in the church at Holly Hill.

Cass returned Sunday evening from a visit of five weeks in New Belmar, N. J., and rejoined at the Orange Villa.

Stigler returned last week from a three weeks' vacation trip to the mountains of western North Carolina at Dillsbury most of the time.

Mrs. S. E. Bullard returned from a several weeks' sojourn at Flat Rock, N. C., and are their home on South Beach.

Laco, who is employed in the market, has rented and is with his family one of Dr. Klock's cottages on South Palmetto avenue.

E. Hunter came down from Jacksonville Monday for a visit of a week with her sister, Mrs. C. G. Hunter, and other relatives in the city.

E. Pollard arrived from the forepart of the week to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stilling and other members of the family.

Mrs. J. E. Sasser returned from Jacksonville Wednesday and is in the Reynolds house on South Beach avenue which they have will conduct as the Sasser family.

V. Bracey and little daughter returned Wednesday evening from a two weeks' visit with relatives in Cove Springs and returned to their home on North Beach street.

Mrs. W. E. Cody of Duval brought her little daughter Klock's hospital last Friday, and were again in the city to see the child who was improved.

Coggswell returned from Jacksonville last week, but is preparing to return to his household goods and is in that city where he is in a position with the plant.

Barker of Hastings, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Barker, visited Mr. Barker's home on South Ridgecrest, N. C., from Friday to last week.

Merryday of Daytona returned from office room and over Dunn Brothers' store on Beach street and will be the practice of medicine and vicinity.

J. Blair Dunn and his wife, Helen Elizabeth, returned Thursday of last week from a several weeks' visit with Mrs. Dunn.

Mendenhall, who has been in the city for a few days, visited Mrs. W. M. Mendenhall, at the Moorehead house, at the Moorehead house, at the Moorehead house.

on North Ridgewood avenue for the past three weeks, returned to East St. Thursday afternoon of last week.

Mrs. W. C. Howes and daughter, Mrs. Walter Sparkman, and children came up from Allandale Monday morning and spent the day with Mr. F. E. Sheppard and daughter, Mrs. T. C. Luckie, on South Palmetto avenue.

Mrs. H. H. Knappe was in the city from Fort Orange Monday and called at the Daily News and Gazette-News office to renew her subscription to the latter and take advantage of the liberal clubbing offer now being made.

Mrs. William Wetherell, Jr., and children returned Sunday from a couple of weeks' visit with relatives and friends at Dania, Fort Lauderdale and Miami and rejoined Mr. Wetherell at their home on North Beach street.

Miss Louise Bray of Nashua, who has been visiting friends in Port Orange for some time, came up from that town Friday afternoon to spend the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Main at their home on West Magnolia avenue.

Sherman Nusbaum, who had been visiting his brother, Charles Nusbaum, and family for about three weeks, returned to Jacksonville Monday afternoon. Mr. Nusbaum is planning to be here again for the Labor Day celebration.

C. T. Brown, an old friend of L. G. Lyman, is in the city, accompanied by his wife, and is so well pleased with Daytona that he is planning to locate here. Mr. and Mrs. Brown, who are from Delray, are stopping at the LaVergne Mansion on Bay street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Stillman and little son, Howard, of Jacksonville came to Daytona Thursday afternoon from Orange City and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Foye and Mrs. Orie Crenshaw at their home on South Ridgewood avenue for a few days.

I. J. Price of Second avenue, left Thursday of last week to join his wife and child at Clayton, Ga., where they have been visiting relatives for several weeks. Mr. Price expects to spend a couple of weeks at Clayton bringing his family home with him on his return.

J. L. Wilson of Baker street has entered a homestead of about 100 acres on the Kings road between Harwood and Favorita, and is now on the place erecting a cottage for his occupancy while improving the property. Mrs. Wilson will remain in this city at least for the present.

A. M. Stillman and family of Jacksonville, who had been visiting Geo. A. Foye and family for several days at their home on South Ridgewood avenue, departed Monday afternoon. Mrs. Stillman and children going over to Orange City and Mr. Stillman returning to Jacksonville.

T. L. Beckwith, traveling passenger and freight agent for the Flagler system, was looking after business matters in this city and vicinity for a few days this week, returning to Jacksonville, Friday afternoon. Mr. Beckwith is a son of Vice-President J. P. Beckwith of the Flagler system.

B. F. Livingston and family and Mrs. Livingston's mother, Mrs. R. E. Thomas returned Thursday of last week from a several weeks' outing at Ridgecrest, N. C., and are again at their home on North Ridgewood avenue. Mrs. Thomas especially seems to have been greatly benefited by the change.

Elmer Angstadt has rented Dr. G. A. Klock's cottage on First avenue for the occupancy of himself and family. Mr. Angstadt has one son, Robert, here with him, and expects to be joined in about a month by his wife and another son, Marion, the former coming from New Jersey and the latter from Canada.

Mrs. L. K. Jackson, who had been visiting her niece, Mrs. E. H. Armstrong, and family, for a month or six weeks at their beautiful home in Bungalow Park, departed Monday on her return to Washington, D. C. Mrs. Jackson greatly enjoyed her visit and was very much pleased with the beauty of Daytona and its summer climate.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Roxby and little daughter, Harriet, of Cypress street, left last week to spend a couple of weeks at Bat Cave, N. C., where Mr. Roxby's father, William Roxby, and wife are conducting a summer camp. Mr. Roxby is enjoying his annual 15 days' vacation from his duties in the Daytona postoffice. They were accompanied to Bat Cave by Mrs. L. E. Burdick and daughter, Miss Grace Burdick, of Seabrook.

Laurence Thompson returned Friday evening from a visit of three weeks or more in New York, the Catskills and Ocean Grove, N. J., having joined his brother, H. Y. Thompson, and wife, who are now at Ocean Grove for the remainder of the summer. Mr. Thompson had an enjoyable outing, and like others returning from New York says the shipping in the harbor is a great sight, including vessels of all nations tied up by the war in Europe.

Rev. Dr. R. A. Carnine, district superintendent who had been in this city and at Daytona Beach for nearly a week on church business, departed Thursday of last week for Jacksonville where he was to lecture in the evening. He also expected to meet his wife and daughter, who were returning from a visit to New York, but they were to go on to their home in Deland while he went to Belleview for the Sunday services before going home.

Messrs. Wehner and Walton are engaged in making preparations for the opening of their grocery business on South Beach street, and while having the grounds at the rear of the building cleaned up Mr. Walton discovered a five-gallon metal can completely filled with a mass of squirming maggots. Whatever the can had contained had evidently not been embalmed and Messrs. Wehner and Walton were undecided as to whether to send for the undertaker or the sanitary inspector.

R. E. Lyle has recently completed a very attractive one-story, three or four-room cottage at Holly Hill on his property on the east side of Daytona avenue, the cottage replacing what was the Lindsey house, originally the Dr. J. M. Jones place, and being constructed almost entirely of material from the old house. All the work of construction, brick work as well as wood work, was done by Mr. Lyle. Mr. and Mrs. Lyle moved into the new cottage Monday, leaving their cottage as well as their larger house on the west side of the avenue for rental.

Miss Mary Lou Luckie, who joined her sister-in-law, Mrs. T. C. Luckie, in this city two weeks or more ago at the home of Prof. and Mrs. F. E. Sheppard on South Palmetto avenue, returned to Ocala last Friday.

ALLANDALE.

ALLANDALE, Sept. 1.—Work on the Villaume Villa is finished. The interior has been changed into two flats of five rooms and bath room with both hard and soft water; two of the bedrooms on each floor are furnished with mahogany washstands cut from a log that drifted in on the beach here a number of years ago and picked up by Mr. Villaume who built the original house. Mrs. J. H. C. Howes has a serving table made from the same log. The exterior of the house had been changed. The porch which extends along the east and south side of the house has been finished up with coquina posts and steps and the house stained mission brown with yellow trimmings. A separate entrance has been made for the upstairs flat. Both flats have been rented for the winter season.

R. R. Surles of Macon, Ga., paid a flying visit to Allandale on Friday last to look over the lots he bought a year ago last spring with the idea of placing them on the market. On looking over the townsite he saw the vast improvements made since he bought and decides that he will not sell now but improve the lots and perhaps build a nice bungalow for renting. His business will not permit his spending much time here. He was very much surprised to see how the place had built up and improved in 18 months.

P. V. Sullivan has moved the building lately used as an office of C. Christianity to a spot north of the old site and it will be changed into a double flat. On the east and west side will stand the north and south wing of the old Christianity bungalow forming a court. A wide porch will connect the three houses.

The frame and roof of the Hobbs bungalow is finished and ready for the roof work. The carpenters will start the Child bungalow this week.

Charles Juscovitz has had his lots on the corner of Commonwealth and Riverside drive grubbed and cleaned off, making fine lots of them. It is to be hoped that a house will go up at this point.

A. J. Hicks is building an attractive bungalow on his lot on Ridgewood avenue, opposite the Sheldon and Jones bungalows.

F. O. Sparkman has Norman street shelled, making another beautiful street from Ridgewood to the river. Both Norman and Katherine streets have a curve that adds to the attraction that would be missed if the streets were straight.

EUROPEAN WAR SITUATION FROM A LOCAL VIEWPOINT

(Continued from Page Two.)

Conclusion.

It is not the writer's desire to weary the reader with a further recital of historical data, even if his time and the space kindly given by the publisher would permit. The conditions of social injustice prevail and are very similar in all European countries; in republican France as in constitutional England; in bureaucratic Germany, monarchical Austria and absolute Russia. An arrogant aristocratic ruling class lord it over the patiently toiling millions.

When not so very long ago a stately ship, the most expensively fitted and most luxuriantly furnished ocean liner that ever cleaved the waves of the vast deep and supposedly well officered with the highest trained navigators, struck an iceberg and went to the bottom of the ocean in half an hour, with representatives of the very flower of manhood and some fourteen hundred souls aboard of her, the whole world stood aghast with horror and the pity of it. The captain in command of her was mercifully drawn into the watery deep with the other victims of the catastrophe. If he had survived and had shown his face among men again he would have become an outcast and a wanderer upon the face of the earth.

Yet here we are witnesses to a world-wide calamity, greater than the submergence of a thousand Titans, not of accidental or cosmic origin but brought upon mankind by the culmination of deliberate preparedness by those very ruling classes who have assumed the special prerogative to be the governors of the nations of the world. Can we actually in all our sober senses realize the unforgivable and universal crime of it all? Is it not high time that all the scheming diplomats and heads of nations be brought before the bar of an outraged humanity and be made to give an account of their villainous stewardship? What possible excuse can they give for the destruction of millions of lives and billions of property? Have they not proved utterly unfit to govern their people whose guardians they so presumptuously and

arrogantly constituted themselves to be? Of what account are all their petty excuses, explanations and shifting responsibilities now in the face of this measureless crime. Patriotism? Reasons of state? Boundary disputes? Racial superiority and preservation of national unity? Fear of aggression? Loss of commercial and industrial supremacy? What do all these amount to in the face of bleeding humanity lying at the feet of massed battalions, driven by the demonic spirit of modern militarism which never counts the cost of blood, of sacrifice and ruin. What men have reared with loving thought and patient toil through passing centuries from humblest hut to grandest spire is crumbled into shapeless mass in hours. And yet defeated generals and frightened statesmen are imploring their people to furnish more men, young or old, black or yellow, it matters not, to come to the support of their crumbling armies.

"But," say you my reader, "there is your Kaiser." Yes, the Kaiser, but just a moment, please. I was born in many. This little city was razed to the ground three times in passing centuries by bloody hordes who murdered helpless old men, outraged young women, speared new-born infants and carried them triumphantly through blazing streets past crumbling homes. There is hardly a city in Germany which has not experienced similar horrors; hardly a mile of ground where her people have not been made the victims of brutal outrages of war-drunk hordes; and a great fear came upon her people which cowed and made her helpless; the sport and jest of the ancestors of the very people whom she now confronts on the raging field of battle. Out of this very fear was born her eventual unity, her patient planning for self-preservation and a place among the people of the earth. And she made herself a scourge and its name is militarism, and placed it into the hands of a superman whose name is Hohenzollern, and from this point of view her day of reckoning is at hand. It is a struggle to the death. Do you get the real meaning of this thing? The German is not a quarrelsome man—he loves his beer and he sings his song, whose undertone is "Freiheit die ich meine, die mein Herz erfüllt," (the liberty I long for, of which my heart is filled). He loves his wife, his children, his home, above all else on earth, for he is a sentimentalist per se and for these he toils patiently and bears any hardship, any danger, and his home

includes the fatherland. A German will take an insult rather than fight and go his way; but when once you arouse him, take care!

But what of the "intellectuals" of the world who, in their mistaken notions of what government should be, have brought this terrible calamity upon mankind? Is there any real excuse before the God of the world and of nations for having blundered into this awful horror of continental war? What real apology can they, the statesmen of the senile Hapsburg, the neurotic French aristocrats, the terrible Hohenzollern, the rulers of Britania, make before the bar of human justice? Is it not time that all of these be displaced by men of the newer order whose aim is universal peace, world-wide co-operation and the brotherhood of man?

What of the people of these United States, whose statesmen in seats of power are quibbling about opportunities for expanding commerce and purchase of interned vessels of belligerent nations? Is it not the time and opportunity for this great nation, the offspring of all the nations of war-mad and bleeding Europe, to rise as one man and create such a spirit and send out to the war lords of Europe such a protest that will make them stop and heed? Is it not time to do greater things than planning for commercial opportunities at the expense of bleeding peoples? If the creation of this great nation out of the aggregate of the nations of Europe means anything it means that the Great God of the universe has given her a mission to perform in a crisis like this. Meetings should be called in every village, town and city and the nation as one man raise a protest against a further continuance of this war, no matter who is at fault, and call a halt in the name of humanity; refuse to ship one sack of grain or one barrel of flour, nor one dollar in money, or one pound of meat, until a truce is declared and opportunity is given for mutual council. Some master mind should arise now in this country and send out a call for such a movement—a movement that would eventuate in the final abolition of standing armies and a government of the people of Europe by the people of Europe.

Terrible.

"Was is a bad accident?" "Well, I was knocked speechless, and my wheel was knocked spokeless." — Christian Register.



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HAPPENINGS IN OUR NEIGHBORING VILLAGES

CORONADO

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dinges of Mt. Dora are pleasantly located for a month on the river front, and report they are having a pleasant outing.

Messrs. Cooper and Goble have dissolved partnership in the auto transfer business by mutual consent. Mr. Cooper takes over the business and will continue it as heretofore.

The Fuller family of Orlando, who have been located for the last month in the Sultor cottage, returned home this week. They are loud in their praise of Coronado as a pleasant place for an outing.

September is here and the weather is warm, which makes the bathing fine, and many of the regular late visitors to Coronado are coming in. Many of the late visitors to the beach know that this is the best month in the year for bass fishing, and good catches are now being reported daily.

We are glad to see the steamer Swan of the canal Packet Line back on a regular schedule. We also notice she has been almost rebuilt and looks like she had come to stay. We were also glad to see her well loaded with a general variety of merchandise for the towns along the line of the inland waterway.

John Silsby, who has a winter home here, returned this week from his summer vacation spent at Lakewood Ohio, where he has a summer home, and reports the weather in that section is getting a bit chilly at night, which reminded him that frost time is near. We are glad to see Mr. Silsby back, as he is one of Coronado's reliable standbys.

The members of the Adventist church of New Smyrna gave Elder Schuler and wife a pleasant outing on the beach last Thursday as a token of respect before they left for their new field of labor. At the close of the day they all joined in a general picnic at Blanton park, provision for the same having been made by the ladies, and a general good time at the evening repast ended the pleasures of the day.

HAWKS PARK

Mrs. A. B. Wilkins spent from Saturday until Wednesday at Mims, visiting her friend, Mrs. Britton.

Alvin Brown and Harry Miller returned Friday from Jacksonville, where they spent several days last week.

A. F. Brown left Monday afternoon for Jacksonville. He will also visit his family in Augusta, Ga., before returning to Hawks Park.

Early Thursday morning the neighborhood was aroused by the sounding of the fire alarm. The fire appeared to have started on Ridgewood avenue and gradually burned into the back lot of Mr. Vose's. No damage was done, but for a time it looked doubtful about saving Mr. Wiggin's cottage. This was accomplished by setting back fires.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Notice is hereby given that W. L. Cooper, and H. A. Goble by mutual consent dissolve the partnership of the firm of Cooper & Goble, Coronado, Fla., H. A. Goble disposing of his interest to W. L. Cooper, who will collect all accounts and pay all indebtedness of Cooper & Goble, and who will hereafter conduct the business personally under the name of W. L. Cooper, assuming all responsibilities in connection with same. Signed
W. L. COOPER.
H. A. GOBLE.

Dated August 24, 1914.

The best advertisement for New Smyrna is a copy of the New Smyrna News.

OAK HILL

H. W. Sargent will soon start on a trip to the north for his health.

We had a couple leave here for Germany, where the man will join the army.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton McCullough are rejoicing over the arrival of a bouncing baby boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Wotten are regular boarders at the McCullough hotel.

E. W. McCullough is expected home this week. Everybody hopes he has entirely recovered.

L. L. Mosby's auto hit a stump Sunday evening and bent the axle.

Mrs. Z. I. Williams has been quite sick the past week, but is improving nicely now.

Col. G. L. Comer of Europe, Ala. arrived Monday.

W. A. Simmons has moved onto a farm at Hawks Park.

L. L. Mosby has ordered a front porch built onto his store.

Raymond Dickerson and wife and children and Mr. Dickerson's sister, Mrs. Leonard, from St. Augustine arrived Sunday.

Bob Comer is visiting L. L. Mosby this week.

C. E. West has five acres ready to set to orange trees this winter. The land was purchased from H. L. Barber.

Craig Goodson killed quite a large rattlesnake last week. He almost ran over it with his bicycle.

Cortez Brooke is visiting at the home of his uncle, J. E. Osteen, this week.

The yellow flowers of the mosquito weed are in full bloom. So are the mosquitoes.

Mrs. A. E. Knapp has returned from her visit in Michigan and she is looking fine.

Mrs. Lionel Barber of Hastings visited her mother-in-law, Mrs. H. L. Barber, this week.

Mr. Cooper had a blowout on the road Friday and had no extra tube and no matches with which to vulcanize. When we drove up to him he asked for a match and then said several things about trouble. His truck was loaded with a ton of ice and he was then two hours late.

SCHOOL ANNOUNCEMENT.

I wish to announce that the public schools in every section of the county will open Monday, September 28. For information relative to entrance examinations, address the principal of the school you will attend.

Senior high schools will be maintained in Daytona, Seabreeze and New Smyrna, and junior high schools in DeLand and Ormond. I wish to call your attention to the manual training department which has been added to the DeLand school. This department has been added at considerable expense, and the course will be offered pupils of sixth, seventh and eighth grades and the high school. The department will be in charge of Prof. H. B. Shaw, who has had several years experience along this line, and has proven his ability as an instructor and woodworker. A department of music and art has also been added to the DeLand school, with Miss Lydia Willitowski as the directress.

Let me urge that every child of school age be enrolled in a public school the first day. We believe our teaching force for the coming year is as good as may be found in the state, and we are looking forward to a very successful and profitable year. We want your help, and your children.

Yours cordially,
C. R. M. SHEPPARD.

**We print anything but money and postage stamps. New Smyrna News printers

WAS NAVAL BATTLE FOUGHT OFF THIS COAST WEDNESDAY

MUFFLED ROAR FROM THE EAST LED PEOPLE TO BELIEVE WARSHIPS WERE IN CLASH IN THIS VICINITY.

Was there a naval battle fought off the coast of Florida Wednesday morning?

This is a question that has been asked up and down the coast in almost every city and town between St. Augustine and Palm Beach as a result of the deep, muffled detonations, which began about 7:30 o'clock in the morning and continued for some time.

Skeptical ones declare the sounds were nothing more than claps of thunder, while others say the sounds could have come from nothing but the firing of cannons. It is reported the residents of St. Augustine became very much excited over the booming from somewhere out on the broad Atlantic, and from Ponce Park comes the report that the warships could be seen on the horizon from the top of the lighthouse.

Up to this time nothing has been washed ashore to indicate a battle on the water.

FIRE DEPARTMENT TO ASK FOR NEW BUILDING.

With plans and specifications for a new fire station to be built on the city lot about where the present "city hall" now stands, the New Smyrna fire department will present a request to the city council at the regular meeting next week for an appropriation from the fire and water fund for this purpose.

The proposition from the fire department is for the erection of a two-story building, the lower floor to be used for the accommodation of the fire fighting apparatus and the second floor to be used for a hall for the firemen and for the sessions of the city council.

The plans as prepared call for a structure to cost about \$2,500, and it is believed this amount can be appropriated out of the fire and water fund. It is proposed to move the present "city hall" back of the new building and have it fitted up as a room for the man who drives the city team, this man to be prepared to handle the truck in case of an alarm of fire.

Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Howell have been considerably worried by a report that T. F. Williams of Daytona, who is a cousin of Mrs. Howell, had been shot while crossing the border into Germany a couple of weeks ago. Mr. Williams and his family have been spending the summer in Europe and the last word received from them stated that they were shut up in Interlaken, Switzerland, with terrible conditions existing there. However, a recent cablegram received by friends in Daytona states that Mr. Williams and family are now in London and will return to the United States soon. The Williams shot on the border proved not to be T. F. Williams.

Attorney Murray Sams came over from DeLand on a business trip Wednesday, returning Thursday.

Judge J. C. Hancock of Stuart, accompanied by his wife and son and Stanley Kitchen, passed through this city yesterday enroute to Jacksonville in an automobile. Judge Hancock says the roads are in good condition all the way from Stuart to this place, with the exception of a few places where hard-surfacing material could be used to advantage.

Newt Newell, accompanied by W. H. Newell, Leo Baker and Lee Waito, drove his new 12-passenger Jeffrey automobile bus into the city Wednesday evening, having made the trip down from Jacksonville. The new car is a beauty, and to show it off to good advantage Mr. Newell took 11 of the best looking women in the city out for a ride yesterday morning.

Wallace King of Fort Lauderdale has been visiting his grandparents Dr. and Mrs. B. P. Fox, this week. He came up on his motorcycle, making the trip in nine hours, an average of 40 miles an hour. He says there was no place on the road he ran less than 30 miles an hour.

W. C. Leonard of DeLand has rented the D. B. Paxton building on Canal street and will open a shoe store. Mr. Leonard, who has been in business in DeLand, recently suffered a considerable loss by fire and is closing out his stock there.

Miss Alice Pease of Fort Lauderdale is visiting her brother, George Pease. From here she will go to Demorest, Ga., to continue her school work.

BANKING HOURS

You must have noticed the pressure of business confined and accurately taken care of within the time of opening and closing of a bank. The rapidity of the receiving and paying teller and the complete system of taking care of the business affairs of the community.

Does it not appeal to you to open a checking account and be in on all the benefits freely extended by so doing?

Fidelity Bank of New Smyrna

G. B. LAMAR, President L. B. BOUCHELLE, V. Pres.
E. A. LATMAN, Cashier.

WATCH THE NEWS WINDOWS FOR LATEST WAR BULLETINS

H. I. HAMILTON

WRITES

INSURANCE

SEE HIM



Our Ice Is the Cheapest

Article in the World

Considering the value it returns for the money. So quit thinking of ice as a "necessity" a "luxury" or a "tax" imposed by the weather.

And do it justice—think of it as the best friend that comes into your homes; the friend that keeps your food nutritious, that is always ready to help you reduce the cost of living, and makes life easier for you.

OUR COUPON BOOK is the little brother of OUR IOE, and just naturally goes with it. Use both, and you will have a saving combination which cannot be beaten.

New Smyrna
Public Service
Company

J. O. LYLE, Superintendent

European War Situation From A Local Viewpoint

By Chas. F. Burgman.

While still a resident of San Francisco I had occasion in my travels through the state of California to visit in a semi-official capacity one of the institutions for the care of the mentally deranged. After passing through a number of wards the physician in charge of our party stopped before a massive door and, extracting a key from his pocket, said to us: "Gentlemen, I would admonish you to keep a good grip on your mentality while entering and passing through this enclosure." Through this gate we passed into an open space where about 75 defectives were gathered under the care of experienced guardians. I shall not go into the details of our passage through this enclosure, only to state that the doctor's admonition was timely. The five minutes spent among these unfortunates has never been erased from my memory—something like a tremendous wave of overpowering mental confusion seemed to take possession of us. I, for one, was glad to get away from under this seemingly irresistible and yet intangible psychic element. I found that all of our party was effected similarly. That incident happened more than 18 years ago and it is still vivid in my memory. Many of us have attended gatherings where, under the influence of powerful emotions, we were swept along in a current against which in calmer moments we would have strained all of our reasoning faculties as a means of resistance.

Just now the world is under domination of a tremendous psychic influence which sweeps nations as well as individuals into a whirlpool of continental destruction. This is the WAR SPIRIT which, when abroad, overrides all reasoning among men as well as of nations, and with irresistible force tramples into ruin and destruction all that industry, education and the humanizing spirit of the age has reared for the welfare of the world. It is a time when all of us should "keep a good grip on our mentality" while under the influence of this seemingly irresistible psychic power. If as neighbor to neighbor your writer can do ever so little in helping along and maintaining the spirit of friendly relationship among the native and foreign born of our local citizens he will feel himself amply compensated in the writing of this anent the present European situation.

Among the six or seven thousand people who live in close relationship and as neighbors of these several towns are English, Germans, French, Irish, Austrians, Russians, Italians and those of other nationalities. The white population of Daytona and her sister communities is made up of the descendants of these nationalities. We are possessed of the cosmopolitan spirit of tolerance in all of our daily mutual transactions. We have formed our personal friendships on the basis of mutual intercourse in business or other relationship, settled into an orderly way of thinking and weighed each other according to our deeds through many years of association. Strictly speaking we should have no prejudices, one against the other in the affairs that confront the old world in reality it is the hardest thing to overcome the inherent sympathy a foreign-born citizen feels for his native country and its institutions. Language, history, traditions, literature, art, poetry, certain habits of life, mode of thought, still cling in spite of new surroundings, new ideals new conditions, and it takes a generation or two to really obliterate the traces of old world kinship from the mind of the foreign-born citizen.

A German by birth and early training, witnessing the marching armies pass through the city of my birth to the conquest of the kingdom of Hanover, of which our city was a part, and its absorption into the hegemony of Prussia in the year of 1866, and later on witnessing the departure of the troops ordered to take part in the now historic Franco-German war, I conceived a hatred of the drill master and the arrogance of militarism. This, in spite of the fact that I was the son of a professional soldier and of the further fact that I enlisted in the regular army of the United States shortly after arriving in America, serving a full enlistment of five years in the Indian border wars of the early seventies.

With this, I hope excusable introductory, I take the privilege of placing before my neighbors and friends some of my views regarding this the greatest crisis in the world's history.

Causes of the War.

To place the blame of the outbreak of this almost universal war upon the shoulders of one man, the emperor of Germany, is in the face of the real facts and of recent history, an error. An evidently pre-arranged program to prejudice public opinion in the United States, is responsible for this

temporary and already vanishing viewpoint among the great masses of people who have little time or opportunity to inform themselves regarding current events. The bullet speeding from the revolver in the hands of a 20-year-old boy into the heart of the crown prince of Austria is not the real cause of the war. This momentous incident might be likened unto the proverbial match thrown into the immense inflammable material which has been gathered by the nations of Europe for decades. The real cause of this war lies deeper than the surface indications would lead one to imply. They may be briefly classified as follows:

Ethnologically, pressure of population on means of subsistence and incidental territorial and colonial expansion to make room for the ever-increasing millions of population.

Politically, monarchical institutions, hereditary aristocracies and class distinctions, having for their maintenance standing armies and militarism on a vast scale.

Industrially, exploitation of the masses for the benefit of classes.

Commercially, competition among the producing nations for the markets of the world.

Among the vast masses of the people of these countries there exists no real antagonism. In so far as it does exist it has been fostered by the ruling classes. In times of peace these people mingle freely in the friendliest of intercourse. The forward movement of education and expanding knowledge has brought the people of western Europe into closer sympathy one with the other. In this broadening of international good fellowship and the sentiment of universal brotherhood socialism has been a tremendous factor. The people of western Europe feel and know that universal peace is essential to their development and prosperity. France, Germany and England are the leading nations of modern progress; they should stand united in the maintenance of universal peace and the development of the brotherhood of nations. That they are now involved in the most destructive war of all history is one of those strange anachronisms with which history is replete.

I think that I may be pardoned if I present some historical data in order to enable the reader to form a clearer judgment of the events that have gradually unfolded themselves within the countries involved, and which have suddenly confronted themselves the most destructive war in history.

Germany.

At the time of the Napoleonic invasion Germany consisted of a congeries of some three hundred sovereign states and principalities. The country had been the battle ground of contending interests, political, religious and otherwise for centuries, beset by enemies from within and from without. The provinces west of the Rhine had been taken from her by the French. As a nation on the verge of extinction she was unable to resist the invasion of Napoleon's battle-trained legions who marched through Germany to the conquest of Europe. From 1803 to 1813 Germany had to stand the brunt of Napoleon's ambition to establish a European empire. Then followed Napoleon's reverses at Moscow, his defeat at Leipzig and Waterloo. Emerging from a ten years' period of ruin and desolation not of her own making, the German people rallied and started on the way of the formation of a reunited empire which it required nearly sixty years to accomplish. The war of 1870-71 was precipitated upon Germany by Napoleon the Third and endorsed by France. Victorious Germany exacted as an indemnity \$1,000,000,000 in coin and the return to Germany of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. France was not a good loser; she has resented and brooded over the loss of these provinces and made no secret of her preparations to make war on Germany in order to recapture these provinces, forgetting the fact that she took them from Germany at a former time. Germany therefore had to be prepared for coming events and it may be safely stated that the creation of vast standing armies and the turning of all Europe into a vast military camp had its beginning with the avowed and declared purpose of France to be revenged on Germany and the retaking of Alsace and Lorraine.

The death of Emperor William I. and the ascendancy to the throne of William II. to become the nominal ruler of the German empire, marked a new era for the German people unparalleled in the history of nations. Her population increased from about 46,000,000 to nearly 70,000,000. Her industries and commerce in like and

even greater proportion. Her ships sailed all the seas; her products were offered in all countries of the world and she competed successfully with all the great industrial nations of the world. She became the center of scientific accomplishment in her industrial, agricultural and commercial development and the nations of the earth have largely benefited by her scientific researches along all lines of activity and so has mankind. Her's was essentially an ascendancy through the instruments of peace and not of war. She sent no armies into foreign lands for the purpose of conquest, and she has been at peace with the world for 43 years. Other nations with whom she is now at war have acquired foreign possessions through force of arms while Germany developed her own resources and provided for her own people at home. The statistical tables of the United States census bureau in a measure demonstrate this fact, for while the emigration from Germany in the year of 1893 amounted to 95,361 it had declined to 37,307 in the year 1907, according to the latest to me available statistics at hand. Per contra the immigration from Russia during that period rose from 37,177 in 1893 to 258,943 in 1907, and from Italy from 71,145 in 1893 to 285,731 in 1907, with immigrants from Great Britain of 108,086 in 1893 and 112,567 in 1907. These figures speak volumes for the progress of the people of Germany in comparison with other nations since and during the reign of the present emperor of Germany.

I am no champion of monarchism nor militarism, nor hereditary aristocracy. It is an old order of things that will be thrown upon the scrap heap of history when the nations of Europe will have rallied from this overpowering cataclysm, and justly so. The government of most of the European countries is a menace to the progress of mankind, and every lover of man will rejoice in the removal of those classes who are able to exist only upon the exploitation of the masses and the maintenance of hatreds among the nations of the world. However, to place all the blame upon the shoulders of one man, the emperor of Germany, demonstrates a lamentable lack of knowledge of the German people and their government as such.

The term "War Lord," used extensively to illustrate the "overweening, bumptious self-conceit" of the emperor of Germany is in reality but an imperfect translation of the word "Kriegs Herr," signifying commander in chief of the army, a position which the president of the United States occupies in relation to the army and navy of this country. The emperor is the representative of the empire in all matters international. The emperor cannot declare offensive war without the consent of the bundesrath. He has no veto over laws passed by the concurrence of the reichstag and the bundesrath. He may not make a new statute, for that right is lodged exclusively with the legislative bodies just referred to. The bundesrath is the German senate. This body consists of 58 members who represent the different states of the imperial union and are appointed by the respective governments for each session. The reichstag is composed of 397 members who are elected by the people of the various states as representatives of the German nation. They are chosen by universal suffrage and by the ballot. Both bodies meet annually and their term of service is for five years. I may state passingly that the socialists have at present 110 representatives in the German reichstag and in many matters hold the balance of power. The reichstag (parliament) votes the expenditures for the needs of the government, military and civil.

Hemmed in from all sides by populous nations who, with perhaps the exception of France, are becoming as densely populated as herself, she looks over seas for her growth as an empire. Just as Great Britain has reached out over seas to make room for her people and built up her tremendous navy to keep her secure in her distant possessions, so is Germany reaching out for distant lands to establish colonies for her people for the perpetuity of her traditions, her racial traits, the spirit of the fatherland. In this justifiable endeavor she was handicapped by lack of naval power, hence the creation of Germany's powerful navy. If there is any justification in the reaching out into distant places to occupy territory inhabited by savages to make it habitable for the increasing population of civilized man, why should England or France claim for themselves the exclusive privilege of taking possession of such lands to the exclusion of other peoples? That is really the position England at least takes when she dictates how many battleships any nation shall own in comparison with herself. There was no real friction between England and Germany until the increasing German navy showed signs of growing into formidable proportion as compared with the navy of Great Britain, and the modern navy of Germany has been only ten years in the making. It is estimated

that the German merchant marine on the high seas numbers about 15,000 vessels: it is essential for the protection of her foreign commerce that the empire should have a strong battle fleet. Without such she would be altogether helpless, especially under such conditions as confront her today. Great Britain has not an exclusive monopoly of capturing merchant vessels on the high seas—Germany is doing a little in that line herself.

ENGLAND.

England is the greatest of modern nations in colonial expansion and commercial development. When at the beginning of the last century Germany barely begun to emerge from the feudal system of the middle ages in regard to industrial and agricultural production, England had already developed into a highly industrial and manufacturing nation. The subjugation of East India had opened to her a vast territory for commercial expansion during the eighteenth century. The overthrow of the French on the continent of North America added to the greatness of her colonial possessions. Breaking through the barriers of the feudal ages in methods of manufacture it was England which first applied machinery and steam power in her methods of industrial production. She was enabled thus to successfully outbid all other nations in the markets of the world. Utilizing her great iron and coal deposits at home, highly trained and skilled labor and the most ruthless system of exploitation of her own laboring populations she became supreme in the commercial world. So excessive and cruel was the imposed labor and long hours on her working population in her mining, metal working, pottery and cotton mill districts, that the standard of physical manhood deteriorated to such a point that parliament feared for the defensive safety of the country in case of war. Thus alarmed commissions of inquiry were appointed to ascertain the real conditions under which the working people of these districts were employed and lived. The reports of these commissions read like chapters of horrors. However, nothing much was done. Some check was put upon the long hours of employment of women and little children but little else was accomplished for the amelioration of the working class as such until labor organized on a vast scale and entered the political arena, and thus through political pressure forced from a reluctant government remedial laws for the betterment of the condition of the working classes.

Notwithstanding the industrial progress of England and the fabulous enrichment of her factory magnates and the landed nobility the masses of her people have benefited but little; whatever these have gained they had to struggle for hard and persistently through decades of training and self-education, and it is only within the last 20 years that her working people as such obtained any real representation in the British parliament. How the ruling classes of England really cared for the masses of the people of the empire has been amply illustrated in their treatment of Ireland, whose people were kept in political and economic bondage for centuries by a system of restrictive legislation which successfully prevented them from developing her agricultural and industrial resources, in the evident fear that Ireland would surpass England in racial development, just as she (England) is afraid of Germany's commercial and industrial expansion. For the past 35 years I have been an interested and sympathetic observer of the brave struggle of the Irish people to obtain even so simple a privilege as home rule which every state in the American Union enjoys. England's rule over Ireland and its results are best illustrated in the following figures: The population of Ireland in 1841 numbered 8,222,664; today the population of Ireland numbers 4,382,000. Yet in time of war it is the Irish regiments which are first sent to the front to bear the brunt of battle.

In population Great Britain has made comparatively little progress during the past 25 years, in which period she gained but 5,000,000 against Germany's 20,000,000 in population during the same period. While Germany made every acre available and scientifically productive for her rapidly increasing millions Great Britain permitted her overgrown landlords to lay waste whole populated districts to turn them into deer parks and pheasant preserves as hunting grounds for her idle nobility. If her aristocrats had encouraged husbandry in small holdings and the ownership of the land by the cultivators thereof instead of tenant cultivation at exorbitant rentals, the population of the country would have been vastly increased and her safety as an insular empire greatly strengthened.

Her colonial possessions, while a source of great wealth and power, are also her source of weakness, especially in an emergency such as confronts her at this moment. Her army composed of professional soldiers, is one-seventh the size of the German army and a considerable portion of it is on duty in distant lands to protect

her interests. Should all of her standing army at home be pressed into service their places would be taken by the "home guards," a sort of militia organized for home defense which would be useless for aggressive continental warfare. For this reason England has never undertaken war with any first-class continental power unless backed by one or more allies. In these days of quick motion and rapid action of vast bodies of men, trained with the utmost scientific precision, England's distant colonies are of but little use to her. If they should come to her assistance they could arrive in but comparatively small detachments and that under difficulties. They could only augment the infantry to any great extent, their antiquated artillery would be useless and no great detachments of cavalry are available for active service. Time is one of the great essentials in modern warfare. Canada may send a few thousand men to England's assistance, but the issue of this war will have been decided before any assistance can come to her from her more distant colonies. I read but yesterday that England will bring over her East Indian contingent. She may bring over a few regiments in time to do some service, but I am inclined to think that they have much business to attend to at home. England is not so very sure of the peaceful inclinations of her Indian subjects just now.

It is one thing to send well trained troops in overwhelming numbers into distant lands to overpower a pastoral people like the Boers, or to subdue with modern weapons hosts of wild savages armed with spears and battle axes and annihilate them; it is an altogether different task to face the scientifically trained forces of highly intellectual Europeans on the field of battle in modern warfare.

The one great source of strength in which England excels at present any other nation on the globe is her navy. It is the great bond by which she keeps her distant possessions tied to her, it is the one great and only instrument through which she can hope to protect her vast empire and her world-wide commerce. However, since her navy has been the instrument for the conquest and subjugation of distant lands and peoples, and since it is obviously impossible for her in these modern days to conquer and keep all of the remaining part of the inhabitable globe, and since it is also impossible for her, in her comparatively small domain and in the face of all the other modern nations, to manufacture all the material needed by the rest of mankind—why not in all good fellowship encourage other people, equal to her in intelligence and thrift, to go out and find a place for themselves under the sun?

England's boast that she will maintain a navy equal to the navy of any other two nations is a dictum and challenge flung in the face of the world which concerns the United States of America as well as any other nation. And, by the way, it is well just now to call to mind that this is an English-speaking but not an English nation. But suppose, and unexpected things have happened—suppose that something should happen to England's navy while this war is going on, how long could she hold on to her distant possessions? How long

could she keep her overseas empire together? What would her little yellow brother on the other side of the globe, the treacherous Jap, do to her in the face of all his present pretended friendly solicitude?

I do not like England's diplomacy—it personifies the highest incarnation of craft. I do not like her system of hereditary landlordism. I do not like her attitude toward these United States when the union of these states, the greatest republic on earth, was imperiled, nor her recent attitude in the Panama canal controversy. I do not like her alliance with Russia; Russia of the knout, the pogrom, the black hundred, of the hopeless exiles in Siberia; Russia who purposely prevents the cossack from cultivating his lands to put the knout and saber into his hands; Russia, who has smothered the best and finest of her people in nameless dungeons, and which has not advanced one step in 500 years in the sunlight of a better day for her people. I do not like England's alliance with the "little yellow man" on the other side of the globe and thus preparing a day of bitter disappointment for herself and perhaps endless trouble for these United States. And yet I should not want to see England lose her overseas possessions. Her people are of the same stock as ours, anglo-teuton-germanic. We have much in common through tradition and history—we are the same race. She has done much for the advancement of free institutions while at the same time she has striven to become the master nation of the world.

I would now ask interested readers to look over and study "The Nations' Aerial Navies" in the September issue of Everybody's, and the "German Fighting Machine" in Collier's Weekly of August 15th.

(Continued on page seven).

Darkness of Ignorance.

There is no darkness but ignorance.—Shakespeare.

Woman's Great Power.

Woman is the salvation or destruction of the family. She carries its destinies in the folds of her mantle.—Amiel.

The Kingdom of Today.

O, thou, that plunest in the imprisonment of the Actual, and criest bitterly to the gods for a kingdom wherein to rule and create, know this of a truth: the thing thou seekest is already with thee, "here or nowhere," couldst thou only see!—Carlyle.

Had the Pastor Guessing.

The Pastor's Wife—"What peculiar eyes young Ashley has. They always seem half-closed." The Pastor—"Yes, he has me guessing. I'm inclined to think he sleeps all through my sermons—but I can't catch him at it."

Question of Politeness.

Bobbie and Elsie were told that there were two apples on the table for them. Being taught to consider each other first, Bobbie said: "Take your choice, Elsie." "No," said Elsie, "you take your choice." Each kept insisting that the other take first choice, until finally Elsie broke the deadlock by taking the bigger apple. Instantly Bobbie's eyes flashed and she exclaimed wrathfully: "Put that back and take your choice."

Florida East Coast Railway

FLAGLER SYSTEM

29-31 Daily	32-41 Daily	42-51 Daily	52-61 Daily	In effect May 6, 1914		62-71 Daily	72-81 Daily	82-91 Daily	92-101 Daily
8:30 PM	9:30 PM	10:30 PM	11:30 PM	Jacksonville	A	7:50 PM	2:15 PM	9:20 AM	
9:30 PM	10:30 PM	11:30 PM	12:30 PM	St. Augustine	A	8:40 PM	1:15 PM	8:10 AM	
10:30 PM	11:30 PM	12:30 PM	1:30 PM	Daytona	A	9:30 PM	12:45 PM	9:20 AM	
11:30 PM	12:30 PM	1:30 PM	2:30 PM	East Palatka	A	5:30 PM	9:15 PM	5:20 AM	
12:30 PM	1:30 PM	2:30 PM	3:30 PM	Palatka	A	5:00 PM	11:20 PM	6:35 AM	
1:30 PM	2:30 PM	3:30 PM	4:30 PM	Bunnell	A	4:40 PM	11:05 PM	6:10 AM	
2:30 PM	3:30 PM	4:30 PM	5:30 PM	Concord	A	4:30 PM	10:50 PM	4:40 AM	
3:30 PM	4:30 PM	5:30 PM	6:30 PM	Daytona	A	4:30 PM	10:18 PM	4:40 AM	
4:30 PM	5:30 PM	6:30 PM	7:30 PM	Port Orange	A	3:30 PM	10:09 PM	3:50 AM	
5:30 PM	6:30 PM	7:30 PM	8:30 PM	St. Smyrna	A	3:10 PM	9:50 PM	3:35 AM	
6:30 PM	7:30 PM	8:30 PM	9:30 PM	Titusville	A	3:00 PM	9:40 PM	3:20 AM	
7:30 PM	8:30 PM	9:30 PM	10:30 PM	Cocoa	A	2:00 PM	8:30 AM	3:14 AM	
8:30 PM	9:30 PM	10:30 PM	11:30 PM	Rockledge	A	12:57 PM		1:30 AM	
9:30 PM	10:30 PM	11:30 PM	12:30 PM	East Gailis	A	12:20 PM	7:31 AM	12:37 AM	
10:30 PM	11:30 PM	12:30 PM	1:30 PM	Melbourne	A	12:10 PM	6:50 PM	12:30 AM	
11:30 PM	12:30 PM	1:30 PM	2:30 PM	Sebastian	A	11:32 AM	6:40 AM	12:00 AM	
12:30 PM	1:30 PM	2:30 PM	3:30 PM	Port Pierce	A	10:30 AM	6:30 AM	11:18 PM	
1:30 PM	2:30 PM	3:30 PM	4:30 PM	St. Augustine	A	9:42 AM	6:07 AM	10:15 PM	
2:30 PM	3:30 PM	4:30 PM	5:30 PM	Daytona	A	9:00 AM	5:50 AM	9:50 PM	
3:30 PM	4:30 PM	5:30 PM	6:30 PM	West Palm Beach	A	8:05 AM	5:40 AM	8:40 PM	
4:30 PM	5:30 PM	6:30 PM	7:30 PM	Delray	A	7:24 AM	5:28 AM	8:10 PM	
5:30 PM	6:30 PM	7:30 PM	8:30 PM	Fort Lauderdale	A	6:29 AM	5:06 PM	7:56 PM	
6:30 PM	7:30 PM	8:30 PM	9:30 PM	Dania	A			6:56 PM	
7:30 PM	8:30 PM	9:30 PM	10:30 PM	Malandade	A	6:05 AM		6:42 PM	
8:30 PM	9:30 PM	10:30 PM	11:30 PM	Miami	A	5:30 AM	1:10 PM	6:00 PM	
9:30 PM	10:30 PM	11:30 PM	12:30 PM	Miami	A		12:00 PM	5:50 PM	8:50 PM
10:30 PM	11:30 PM	12:30 PM	1:30 PM	Homestead	A	12:00 PM		5:40 PM	8:50 PM
11:30 PM	12:30 PM	1:30 PM	2:30 PM	Long Key	A	9:58 PM		9:20 AM	6:00 PM
12:30 PM	1:30 PM	2:30 PM	3:30 PM	Key West	A	7:00 PM			6:00 PM
Daily ex. Sun.	9:00 AM			K. W. West (P. & O. Co.)				Daily ex. Sun.	
Daily ex. Sun.	9:30 PM			Havana (P. & O. Co.)		10:03 PM		Daily ex. Sun.	

A Trespasser

By DWIGHT NORWOOD

One spring morning when the trees bore that first pale green of the season which is more delicate than any other of their many beautiful tints Miss Miller saw a party of children come through the gateway and go romping over her grounds. They appeared to be under the care of a single person, a man. Indignant at this entry into her domain without permission, she strode down the driveway to meet them.

"Pardon me, sir, but did you not see the notice?"

"I saw that trespassers would be prosecuted under penalty of the law."

"Well, then, why did you bring these children in here?"

"Because I knew they would be delighted to be here."

"And you were willing to subject them to prosecution?"

"No; they are minors. If any one is to be prosecuted it is I."

"And you were willing to be prosecuted yourself?"

"Certainly, so long as I thereby give pleasure to these children."

"If you had asked permission I might have granted it."

"That would have been more polite. I admit, but politeness begins at home. You have not put up a notice that any one wishing to enjoy your grounds may apply to you for permission and you will consider the application. You have given warning that any one trespassing on your grounds will be prosecuted under the law. I accept the terms of this notice. I bring these children on to your premises, and it is your privilege to prosecute me."

He handed her his card, turned away and joined the little ones, who were racing about, laughing and shouting.

Miss Miller was astonished, outraged. There seemed nothing for her to do but act upon the notice she had put up. The young man had brought it all on himself. As for the children, she felt quite relieved that they were minors and the man was responsible for them. Returning to the house, she ordered out her pony cart and drove into the village to see her attorney. He was out of town, but would return late that night. She stated the case to a student in his office, who told her that she might swear out a warrant for the arrest of the trespasser, Mr. Gilbert Chase, who was principal of a school. Miss Miller was loath to act without the advice of a competent person, but she was very angry, partly because her notice had been set at defiance and partly because the young man had succeeded in placing himself in a very favorable position and her in a very unfavorable one. Acting on impulse, she swore out the warrant, and Mr. Chase was arrested as he was leaving her grounds. He furnished bail to appear the next day for trial and was permitted to go where he liked in the meantime.

The next morning Miss Miller appeared against the accused, stating that a notice was nailed to a tree near the entrance of her grounds giving warning to trespassers. The justice asked the prisoner if he was represented by counsel, to which he replied that he would conduct his own case. Then he added:

"I refuse to answer to this charge on the ground that there is no law of the land to compel me to answer."

Miss Miller had left word for her attorney to come to court in time to conduct the case, and at this juncture he entered. As soon as he was informed concerning the matter, addressing the justice, he said:

"My client, your honor, enters a nolle prosequi."

"What's that?" asked Miss Miller.

"You drop the case."

"I drop the case! Indeed, I do no such thing."

"The prisoner has stated the fact correctly; there is no law to punish him for trespassing on your premises."

"No law! Well, what are all such signs for then?"

"Probably to frighten trespassers. They don't mean anything."

The lawyer was mistaken, but Miss Miller did not learn that until later.

Miss Miller after paying the costs left the court in company with her attorney. At the door they parted, the lady going to her home. The first thing she did after getting there was to carry a small ladder and a hatchet with her own hands to the tree supporting the notice and, mounting the ladder, smash the board with the hatchet. Then throwing the hatchet on the ground she stalked to the house, leaving her keeper to take away the fragments and the means of their destruction.

The person who stood for Miss Miller in place of parents was a white-headed old lady with a benevolent face. Her grandchild having neglected to ask her advice in the first place, now that the damage was done, went to her, confided to her how she had been treated and asked her how she might punish the schoolmaster.

"If you ask me, my dear, what it is incumbent on you to do to set yourself right I will reply that you should write him an apology, first, for objecting as you did to his bringing the children to enjoy the grounds and, second, for having him arrested."

This was a bitter pill for Miss Miller to swallow, but she swallowed it. When it was all over she found that his action had given her a high instead of a low opinion of him, and he is now the manager of her estate. The grounds are open to any one who conducts himself properly.

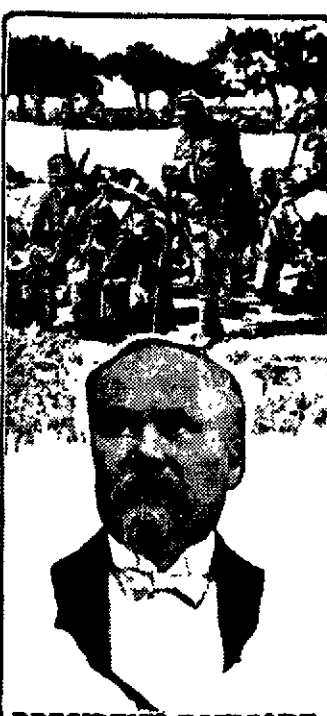
THE TRIPLE ENTENTE



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The Triple Entente

**Great Britain, Russia and France Allied
For Joint Armed Action to Pro-
tect Common Interests**

By CAPTAIN GEORGE L. KILMER.
[Copyright, 1914, by American Press Association]

THE triple entente, a friendly bond between Russia, England and France, is a legacy which Edward VII. of England left to posterity. He was the moving spirit in its formation. It began with an agreement entered into between Great Britain and France and was completed by a later agreement with Russia and the two others in 1907.

Its formation was actuated by several things, but chiefly by the growth of Germany's naval power. That could be interpreted only as a menace to England, for England is the supreme lord of the seas.

England's admittance into the understanding between Russia and France made the triple entente a formidable force to reckon with if united in action.

Anglo-French Agreement of 1904.

The Anglo-French agreement, so called, of 1904 was rather a diplomatic compromise than an agreement. France conceded certain rights claimed on the "French shore" of Newfoundland for an indemnity. England on her part recognized the claims and ambitions of France in Morocco, in other words a free hand in that sphere. France agreed not to fortify opposite Gibraltar, accepted British occupation of Egypt, and England guaranteed the neutrality of the Suez canal. Other agreements covered thirty years free trading in Egypt and Morocco and minor disputed boundaries.

Anglo-Russian Agreement of 1907.

The Anglo-Russian convention of 1907 regulates the interests in west and central Asia, and amounted, when made to practical abandonment of the traditional hostility of England to Russia; also removing the chances of collision in Asia, where the two nations had long been in a state of antagonistic contact. In Persia, Tibet and Afghanistan, England agreed not to seek concessions in certain parts of Persia, and Russia to observe the same rule in other parts. In their respective spheres of influence either power might use force to collect debts. Afghanistan Russia declared outside of her sphere, and both powers agreed to negotiate as to Tibet, through China.

The Triple Entente in 1914.

The arrangement and terms of the triple entente have been formally set forth as follows:

The aims of the triple entente, so called, Great Britain, France and Russia, are:

First.—The balance of power.

Second.—Strengthening of the treaty law in the interests of peace and the status quo.

Third.—Disarmament.

In April, 1904, the entente was made between France and England. This year when King George of England visited Paris in April there was much speculation among statesmen and publicists about the possible transformation of the entente into an alliance. This notwithstanding the fact that in 1907 Russia had become a member of the entente, making a triplicate

The difference between an entente and an alliance is said to resemble on its face that between tweedledum and tweedledee, but in fact it may be very much more. An alliance may be just so much stronger than an entente, as an entente is stronger than no relation whatsoever. The triple entente at present is a series of dual understandings between three powers.

In fact, it may be said of all these alliances between the great powers that they are entered into with great caution and a determination on the part of the statesmen not to go too far, not to commit themselves to alliances which may entangle them in broils with nations with which they really have no quarrel. An instance of this caution is found in the so called entente of Great Britain in 1907 in the sphere of the triple alliance. Friendship between Italy, a party to the triple alliance, and England is traditional. The triple alliance was alleged to be hostile to Great Britain, yet Italy could not feel that in some spheres she had, with respect to Great Britain, a common policy.

While this was for some time a mere understanding, it was of such importance that Lord Lansdowne said on one occasion in the house of lords, "If the status quo in the Mediterranean should be disturbed, this country might find itself acting in co-operation with Italy." The bearing of that remark upon the Italian relations with Germany and Austria, the other two parties to the triple alliance, was made plain by the Italian prime minister in 1906, when he said that, "Cordially faithful to the triple alliance we shall maintain our traditional intimacy with Great Britain and our sincere friendship with France, thus continuing the policy which in carefully fostering the harmony of international relations, permits us to exercise a rule of concord and peace in the council of nations."

The Entente's Rival.

The triple entente appears to have sprung from a desire on the part of England to check Russian and French aggressiveness—that is to say, by allying itself with these two powers and securing a balance of power in the entente it might be able to hold its co-partners within bounds. For instance, in any quarrel in which either France or Russia, or both combined, might engage, England would not consider itself bound to join with them, but would as a matter of justice or policy seek to restrain them. For this reason the position that the triple entente as a whole may take, or that the individual powers to the agreement may take in a crisis like that of a quarrel between a member of the triple alliance and a petty power, is usually a matter for slow deliberation.

However, in any event the attitude of the two combinations, the triple alliance and the triple entente, toward each other, in a crisis makes important the relative strength of each. It is estimated that the war footing of the triple alliance—that is, Austria, Germany, Italy—is 8,000,000 men in round numbers. To offset this military strength of the nations which Austria may call to her assistance in case of aggression by any one of the

three powers in the triple entente there are approximately 10,000,000 men.

The troops of the Balkan states, Serbia, Roumania, Montenegro and Bulgaria, as well as of Greece, are trained veterans today, having emerged recently from arduous campaigns against Turkey.

Relative Fighting Strength.

Assuming that the war must spread from the local field to other strategic points, the strength of the three great powers of the entente is of vital moment. Russia is believed to have at least 5,500,000 soldiers in its army when the full war strength of its establishment is called out. The estimate for France is 2,500,000 to 4,000,000, while that of Great Britain is less than a fifth of that of Russia and less than one-half of the minimum of France, being about 750,000 men. In a clash between the three great powers of the triple alliance and the three of the triple entente the navies must necessarily play a great part, if not the chief part.

Just what the objective will be when the great forces are launched forth upon foreign soil can only be determined by the exigencies of the campaign. If it is a seacoast or port then the navy may virtually decide the struggle before the army gets to the field to strike its blow.

Navies in the Entente.

Russia's naval complement today is approximately 200 vessels. Of this number thirteen are battleships, six armored cruisers, eight cruisers, thirty-five destroyers, forty-two torpedo boats, thirty-one submarines. Aiming to waylay an enemy's navy and prevent its reaching a certain point or uniting with the navy of a friendly power, the cruisers and destroyers and auxiliary vessels would be able to do good work.

The naval strength of France is nearly three times that of her copartner, Russia. France already has two Dreadnoughts afloat, twenty-seven other battleships, twenty-two armored cruisers, fifteen cruisers, eighty-four destroyers, three hundred and twenty-four torpedo boats and seventy-eight submarines. Thus France alone would make a very good showing against Germany alone on the sea, Germany having fewer vessels in number than France, or against Austria and Italy combined, the two navies of which number but three hundred and four vessels against the five hundred and fifty-two of France. Germany is stronger in battleships than France, but not so strong in armored cruisers nor in torpedo boats.

Great Britain's Sea Power.

A great European conflict is almost unthinkable unless the tremendous sea power of Great Britain would play a part. England's naval force is greater than that of France, if the number of vessels in a navy is to be taken as an indication of its effective strength. England has thirteen of the class of super-Dreadnoughts, of which class no power in the triple alliance has even one afloat today, although Germany has three in the process of building. As for Dreadnoughts, of which Germany has seventeen, Great Britain has sixteen to supplement her thirteen super-Dreadnoughts and forty-eight other battleships as against the thirty of this class in the German navy. In cruisers and destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines, vessels for speed and rapid action, England is again the superior of Germany.

Great Britain's destroyers number two hundred and fifteen, Germany's destroyers one hundred and forty-one; Great Britain's torpedo boats number one hundred and eighteen as against Germany's forty-seven, and Great Britain's submarines number seventy-seven to offset twenty-seven in the navy of the Kaiser.

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"DEEP WATER," Our Slogan.

WEATHER REPORT.

for the week ending Aug. 31, as reported by Frank J. Nordman, cooperative observer:

Date	Temperatures		Rainfall in inches and hundredths
	Highest	Lowest	
25	89	70	.00
26	88	72	.00
27	82	72	.00
28	93	73	.00
29	92	72	.00
30	93	73	.00
31	92	71	.00

PIANO CONTEST STANDINGS.

No.	Vot. s.
1	419,614
2	414,009
8	506,199
24	578,084
35	612,679
43	316,890
45	227,704
53	1,225,251
62	1,510,037
63	1,702,000
67	973,739
81	917,645
94	895,782
114	299,369
119	337,809
122	342,999
123	200,999
124	1,343,484
139	1,481,720
142	449,514
146	461,999
158	1,459,428
164	515,044
167	783,434
168	874,588
171	280,629
172	651,294
173	897,364
179	764,570
188	517,019

Special Sale Wednesday, Sept. 9
2,300 votes with each set of glasses at 20c each. 3,000 votes with each dozen jelly glasses.
Only six weeks more until Oct. 17, when someone will get this grand player piano. If not a contestant now, be one, everything to gain, nothing to lose.

Pitzer Furniture & Hardware Co.

actresses who had posed for the original pictures should go through their parts once more. But in this picture the aged diamond master was to have been brought back to life.

But death had placed a seemingly insurmountable obstacle in the way of carrying this plan to realization. The news of this fact was contained in this telegram received at the Chicago offices of the film concern: "Cannot follow your suggestion about bringing old man back to life for character who played that part died suddenly yesterday."

Death, however, did not prevent the reconstruction of the film. A double of the dead actor was found and the revisions finally were made.

Determined to Get Realism.
To imitate perfectly the habits and peculiarities of the monkey, an actor spent many days in the Bronx Zoological gardens in New York. In the proposed play the miser changes in appearance from man to ape, and to add realism to the part the actor made a study of the animals.

Shows Famous Men on Screen.

Moving pictures of the lives of great composers are being shown in the picture theaters. Recently "The Life of Richard Wagner" was presented, and in the near future a photo play visualizing the life of Verdi, the Italian composer, will be portrayed on the screen.

see the play as I saw it when I wrote it. Everything is acted out. There is nothing left to illusion. When a mar escapes, as one does in the play, you see him make his exit, and the picture is carried out, the scene changes and you see him riding off. Gesture has become almost a lost art in the legitimate theater today, but the motion pictures are going to change all that. It is true that the average actor makes his gestures like an omelet—all mixed and better skatter. They cannot do that before the camera, for the picture registers their mistakes, their carelessness and their crudeness. Gestures should be made like eggs, fried on both sides and turned over without breaking the yolk."

MUCH WATER WASTED

CARELESSNESS OF RAILROADS INVOLVES LARGE SUMS.

Not an Inconsiderable Part of the Amount Involved Is Made Necessary by Damage Done to the Track.

In their efforts to promote economy of operation, the railroads are turning attention to water—not in stocks but in their locomotive boilers. The general impression that water is of little value has resulted in a degree of carelessness in its use which has, through waste, built up an item of expense worthy of serious attention.

"The causes of water waste on a railroad are many," says C. R. Knowles in the Railway Age Gazette, "and it is within the power of almost every employee to effect a saving for the company in this respect. The waste in taking water at tanks and penstocks causes a heavy loss, as large quantities may be lost in this manner each time water is taken, especially in tenders with circular manholes, unless care is exercised to properly spot the engine and prevent overflowing the tender."

"The average amount of water taken by the larger engines is about five thousand gallons. To show the large expense that might be incurred on account of such waste I have assumed that if but one-fourth of this amount be wasted each day at each of the 460 principal tanks and penstocks on the system, the annual loss on this account would amount to about two hundred and ten million gallons, which at five cents per thousand gallons means a loss of \$10,500 per annum for the value of water alone. In addition to this there is the cost of removing ice from tracks in the winter months, and the cost of track work due to soft track caused by the water waste. The cost of removing ice from tracks at 250 tanks and penstocks on northern and western lines is approximately six thousand dollars per annum, these figures being based upon two and a half hours of one man's time clearing the track of ice at each tank or penstock for 60 days of each year. A conservative estimate of the work necessary to repair soft track caused by water waste from tanks would be one-half hour per working day, or 156 hours per annum at each tank or penstock, making a cost per annum on the system of nearly eleven thousand five hundred dollars. This means a total annual expense of \$28,000, or an average annual cost of \$60 for each point where water is taken by locomotives. The total amount wasted annually in this manner is equivalent to five per cent on \$560,000, and would buy 22 locomotives or 230 standard water tanks of 100,000 gallons capacity."

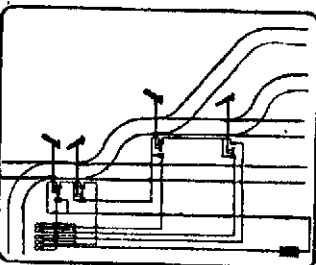
"Another loss in connection with water tanks is due to overflowing the roadside tank and to leaking tank valves. Fortunately a leak of this kind is generally very conspicuous and should be remedied before any amount of water is wasted, but even here there is room for improvement. With tanks in southern latitudes it is necessary to occasionally overflow the tank in order to tighten the joints between the upper portion of the staves of the tub, and the pumper should not be charged with waste in such cases."

Mr. Knowles says that great waste occurs at terminals through the use of the boiler washout hose and valve. The water has to be handled twice and a high pressure has to be exerted to obtain the desired results. Unless care is taken a one-inch hose with a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch will easily waste 12,000 gallons of water an hour, costing \$1.20.

TELLS POSITION OF SWITCH

Invention That Indicates to Train Engineer Just What Track Is Open for His Use.

More particularly this invention relates to a means for indicating to the train engineer the position of the several switches to which he is approaching, says the Scientific American. It is of advantage, in approaching a terminal, to know just what track of the terminal the engineer is coming



Switch Indicator.

into and be able to tell ahead of time just what curves and switches he is supposed to take. This invention indicates to the operator, in entering the yard or the limits of the terminal, just what track is open to him.

New Use for Old Locomotives.
A machinery firm in Philadelphia had to replace its boilers with new ones of greater capacity, and the problem arose of how to make the change without interrupting operation, says Power. They resorted two superannuated locomotives, connected them to the main steam lines of the plant and got up steam. They did service until the new boilers were in place.

ZERATA HELPED HIM

By GEORGE ELMER CORB.

"Going to get married, eh?"
"Yes, Uncle Harold—to Miss Ina Walron."

"H'm! I guessed that much. In fact, her father, the judge, has just left me after an hour's conference over this very subject. Now, that sweet little lady, as you well know, is my prime favorite, but—"

"You don't mean to say you are going to object to our union?" challenged Ned Davies with mingled indignation and amusement.

"Don't take fire so readily, young man," advised Mr. Wade with his quaint accustomed smile, "or I'll discharge you, and then where are your dreams of bliss?"

"That's so," half smiled Ned. "Being so, you haven't much real business backing except through your old uncle, hey?" inquired Mr. Wade. "Well, I'm right with you, boy, and I leave you quite a little fortune—provided you do what I tell you to do. First and foremost, you will postpone this marriage for a time. That is the decision of both the judge and myself."

"Why, what for?" demanded the ardent young lover breathlessly.

"Well, we want to see you show the stuff you're made of. The judge likes you and all that, but he wants to see you demonstrate some initiative as a business man before he entrusts his daughter to your care. I've a suggestion to make that solves the whole proposition."

Ned looked dreadfully downcast and disappointed, but showed respectful attention while his uncle proceeded: "Ten years ago I went out to Idaho without a dollar. I worked hard, met a loyal hearted old miner who helped me out and came back with a modest fortune. I'll give you a better start. I shall present you with a five thousand-dollar nest egg. There are splendid investment opportunities out on the Golconda range. I'll give you a letter to the kind old friend who was so helpful to me. Then it's up to you to make good."

Thus it was that Ned Davies found himself a new arrival at the little border mining town of Hopeton at the



A Thrilling Spectacle Met His View.

twilight end of a rare Idaho day. Inside the pocket of his outing shirt was the money upon which he relied to win fortune and Ina.

It was upon the letter to the old friend of his uncle, a Doctor Wilman, that Ned relied for an introduction to the business world of the hills. A great disappointment faced him, however, right at the outset. He found that the old residence of Doctor Wilman had been burned down, and when he inquired of a neighbor regarding him he was told that the doctor had left Hopeton three years ago and was believed dead.

"There is a half-breed Indian, Zerata we call him, who used to be a servant of the doctor," Ned was advised. "He returned to the old place about a year after it burned down. He does odd jobs about the town now and sleeps in the stable on the old Wilman place. You'll find him there most any time. Maybe he can tell you if the doctor is dead or alive."

Ned went over to the stable indicated. Its door was open. Seated on a stool mending an old garment was a dusky-bred, solemn-faced half-breed. There was character in his stances, face, and as he lifted his eyes they penetrated like electric sparks.

"I was looking for Doctor Wilman," said Ned. "I have a letter for him."

The half-breed dropped his head slightly. He pointed across the great frowning mountain range to the north.

"Dead," he said simply—"many moons since."

"I am sorry," observed Ned. "It was from an old friend of his that I came—Mr. Harold Wade."

He was fairly startled at the effect of these words upon Zerata. The latter gave a quick start. A singular gleam came into his eyes.

"I knew him," he spoke, and his coarse guttural voice trembled. "He was my friend, you are of his family."

"Zerata would help you, too," spoke the half-breed eagerly. "He will seek, he will find for you. He will tell you, then."

Ned comprehended that the speaker held some pleasant memory of his uncle and was anxious to be helpful to him. Cast on his own resources and resources, he devoted the ensuing week to seeking some mining investment. It began to strike him as strange, but at every turn he seemed to come across the Indian. Zerata was unobtrusive, but he had become a positive shadow on all the movements of Ned.

One day Ned met in Hopeton a blustering typical mining prospector named Burke. In some way the latter had learned of the fact that Ned had some capital to invest. He had a mine to sell and he invited Ned to visit it.

Ned did not like the appearance of Burke, but it was a country of rough men and the man talked in a very plausible way of his holdings. They set out upon their journey, about four days' travel from Hopeton.

It was the second night of their camping out when Ned awoke with a start at the sound of a pistol shot. He awoke to see Burke on his feet and a swift savage form disappearing.

"Quick! follow!" shouted Burke. "You have been robbed!"

Ned placed his hand at his bosom. The package of money was gone and Zerata had taken it, for Zerata, it was plain to discern, was the fleeing intruder.

The amazed Ned put after his companion. Occasionally he heard shots ahead. There was bright moonlight, and after losing track of fugitive and pursuer Ned finally came to the edge of a valley. Aloft a thrilling spectacle met his view.

Upon a projecting rock, hundreds of feet above him, two men were struggling, Burke and Zerata. Both had knives and were circling about seeking an advantage.

In some way after a murderous lunge at his adversary, Burke stumbled, rolled to the edge of the rock and slid over. His frantic hands groped for a saving hold. Clutching at handfuls of long stringy grass, he hung suspended.

Then began a strange, weird therodny. It proceeded from the lips of Zerata. His arms folded across his chest, he chanted some wild strain of a death song, gazing mercilessly at his victim, who slid, slipped inch by inch, and then—the final catastrophe. With a curdling shriek Burke went down, down, dashed to pieces on rocks far down the yawning abyss!

The horrified Ned gained the side of Zerata to find him grim, resolute, unyielding. It was by a slow process that he arrived at the truth. Years before his uncle had saved the life of the son of the half-breed. He never forgot it. Later in a cowardly way Burke had killed the son. Retribution had come at last!

Zerata had followed Ned and Burke, knowing that the latter was plotting to sell the former a "salted" mine. He had determined to save the money from the clutches of the swindler.

"I was away when you left Hopeton," related Zerata. "I heard who was with you. I will show you a real mine. You shall be rich—Zerata has said it."

The grateful fellow kept his word. Ned Davies "made good," and a bonny bride was waiting for him back home. He tried to influence his shadow to return with him, but the shadows of the great ranges were overpowering with Zerata. There he had loved and lost his own, there he remained.

(Copyright, 1914, by W. G. Chapman.)

BRIEF MOMENTS OF DREAMS

Easy to Imagine Long Periods Elapsing During Naps of Short Duration.

Both Bismarck and Pepys found that noise enhanced the value of a night's rest. Bismarck confided in his old age to an interviewer that he could "never sleep in Berlin at night when it is quiet but as soon as the noises begin about four o'clock in the morning I can sleep a little and get my rest for the day."

Pepys records in his diary on September 23, 1661, that he slept at Welling "and still remember it that in all my life I never did pass a night with more epicurism of sleep; there being now and then a noise of people that waked me, and then it was a little weary, that what between waking and then sleeping again one after another. I never had so much content in all my life."

The probability that we get snatches of sleep at odd moments when we suppose ourselves to have remained continuously awake is supported by the phenomena of dreams. Mark Twain accounted for his own "disappearing visitor" by the belief that he had unconsciously had a very short nap, and many have explained visions of ghosts as due to dreams during such short naps.

For nothing is better established in connection with dreams than that an apparently very long one can occur during an almost infinitesimal dream. Alfred Maury had a long, vivid dream of the reign of terror, including the trial of himself and his execution, and was able to show that it all happened during the moment of awakening by the fall of a rod from the bed canopy upon his neck.

Speaking of Feet.
Church—I see it is said that the feet of the ancients varied from 3.75 to 12.25 inches.

Gotham—The people of Chicago can look among the latter mentioned for their ancestors.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

Circuit Court—
James W. Perkins, Judge.
C. D. Landis, State's Attorney.

Criminal Court—
Bert Fish, Judge.
Roy D. Hamlin, County Solicitor.

County Officers—
Circuit Court Clerk—S. D. Jordan.
Sheriff—E. L. Smith.
Tax Collector—D. P. Smith.
Tax Assessor—S. B. Wilson.
Treasurer—J. J. Vinsant.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—C. R. M. Sheppard.
Attorney—C. D. Landis.

Board of Commissioners—
G. W. Fisher, Chairman.
Roy Harden.
J. D. Maley.
J. G. Cade.
T. J. Murray.
Meets first Monday in each month.

City Officers—
Mayor—W. H. Newell.
Clerk and Collector—F. A. Newell.
Marshall—J. T. Brooke.
City Council—
E. L. Greer, President.
M. Laidersdorf.
E. J. Rogero.
J. Kroon.
G. M. Saxon.
S. Ross.
M. A. Bunson.
Meets first Tuesday in each month.

FRATERNAL ORDERS
Masonic—
New Smyrna lodge No. 149, F. & A. M., meets first and third Monday at 7:30 p. m. T. B. Chilton, W. M., K. L. Chilton, Sec.

Locomotive Engineers—
New Smyrna division No. 823 meets second and fourth Sundays.

Woodmen Circle—
Orange Grove circle No. 55 meets second and fourth Fridays at 3 p. m. in Masonic hall. Agnes Powell, clerk. Lila Brooks, Guardian.

Woodmen of the World—
New Smyrna camp No. 149, W. O. W., meets second and fourth Fridays at 7:30 p. m. H. E. Zipperer, C. C., F. A. Newell, Clerk.

Rebbecca—
Rubannah lodge No. 25 meets first and third Tuesdays. Sallie Birch, N. G., Calla Moore, Secretary.

Eastern Star—
Dolores Chapter No. 3, O. E. S., meets second and fourth Monday in each month at 7:30 p. m. Mrs. T. L. Howell, W. M., Mrs. K. L. Chilton, Secretary.

Auxiliary to Trainmen—
Osceola lodge No. 482 meets first and third Thursdays at 2:30 p. m. in Masonic hall. Nettie I. Kirck, President, Florence M. Nivens, Secretary.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—
New Smyrna lodge No. 548 meets 9:30 a. m. first Sunday and 3 p. m. third Sunday of each month. David Butler, President, T. J. Hall, Sec.

Ladies Auxiliary to B. of L. E.—
Royal Palms division No. 379 meets second and fourth Thursdays. Mrs. W. L. Riley, President, Mrs. C. E. Moeller, Secretary.

Carpenters' Union—
Meets first and third Friday nights in Pellet's hall. T. B. Chilton, President; H. B. Nordman, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRADE
Meets the first Friday night at 8 o'clock in News building. J. H. Hibbard, president, H. I. Hamilton, Sec.

Send the News to your friends.

NEW SMYRNA WOMAN'S CLUB

New Smyrna Woman's club meets every other Monday at 8 o'clock in the club room on Magnolia street, except during the months of May, June, July and August. Mrs. H. L. Rood, President, Mrs. W. A. Whitman, Secretary.

Volusia county news in the New Smyrna News.

LOW TIDES ON THE BEACH.

Afternoon and Forenoon Tides Occur at Approximately the Same Hour.

	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.
1	7:00	8:46	11:12	11:16
2	8:07	9:56	11:40	12:10
3	9:07	10:51	12:30	1:00
4	10:06	11:47	1:12	1:50
5	11:04	12:40	2:00	2:04
6	12:01	1:30	2:42	2:35
7	12:51	2:15	3:20	3:08
8	1:34	2:50	3:57	3:49
9	2:12	3:20	4:32	4:21
10	2:45	3:44	5:05	4:51
11	3:14	4:12	5:37	5:20
12	3:40	4:33	6:08	5:50
13	4:03	4:51	6:38	6:20
14	4:23	5:07	7:07	6:50
15	4:40	5:20	7:35	7:20
16	4:55	5:32	8:02	7:50
17	5:08	5:42	8:28	8:20
18	5:19	5:50	8:53	8:50
19	5:28	5:56	9:17	9:20
20	5:35	6:00	9:40	9:50
21	5:40	6:03	10:02	10:20
22	5:43	6:05	10:24	10:50
23	5:45	6:06	10:45	11:20
24	5:46	6:07	11:05	11:50
25	5:47	6:08	11:24	12:20
26	5:48	6:09	11:42	12:50
27	5:49	6:10	12:00	1:20
28	5:50	6:11	12:17	1:50
29	5:51	6:12	12:34	2:20
30	5:52	6:13	12:50	2:50
31	5:53	6:14	1:06	3:20

LUMBER

We can now ship on short notice Rough and Dressed Framing and Sheathing. Write us for prices.
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NEW SMYRNA FLORIDA

I. O. O. F.

New Smyrna Lodge meets every Thursday night over Calbreath's store, corner Canal and Orange Streets. Visiting brothers welcome.
G. L. Branning, Secy. John Sunderland, N. G.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Volusia lodge No. 60 meets second and fourth Wednesday nights in the Masonic hall.
M. A. GALBREATH, C. C.
W. P. SHRYOCK, K. R. & S.

RUB-MY-TISM

Will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headaches, Cramps, Colic Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Old Sores, Tetters, Ring-Worm, Eczema, etc. Antiseptic Anodyne, used internally or externally. 25c

EVERY DAY THERE IS SOME piece of printed matter needed in every up to date business house.

The kind that is supplied by the NEW SMYRNA NEWS is the most desirable because it is printed in the most up to date manner and on the very best material.

Just telephone No. 2, or drop in and talk the matter over the next time you discover you need good printing.

Gossip of the Town

by the
Town Gossiper

There are still a large number of lots in this town that couldn't possibly be injured by the application of a little muscle behind a scythe.

The city's finances are still tangled up and it is still a question whether the city mules can be fed after the regular meeting of the city council next week.

They tell me P. M. C. L. Dohn was laid up several days last week with an attack of the gout, and I'm glad there is one man in town that gets a big enough salary so he can afford to have the gout. Although I don't envy the P. M. the trouble he has been having with his left pedal extremity, it makes me wish I could regularly gaze on my name scrawled across the face of an Uncle Sam pay check. In these days of constant digging to get enough salt pork and grits to sustain the spark of life, when it is even necessary for the city council to deliberate on the question of how to keep the city mules from starving to death, it must be well nigh the pinnacle of satisfaction to be able to have an attack of the gout.

Here is the way I heard one local business man give a line of reasoning on why the European war will be a benefit to Florida. There are 300,000 Americans who visit Europe each year, or remain there most of the time. These spend on an average \$10 a day, which means \$3,000,000 thrown into the coffers of Europe each day by citizens of the United States. With the present disruption caused by the war these people are coming home and will spend their money here, which means there is no reason why Florida should not get a good share of this money, and New Smyrna should entertain an unusually large number of visitors this winter. At least between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000 usually spent abroad daily will be delivered at home by the seekers after novelty or climate which can be found here as well as in Europe.

It takes a brave man to be constantly mixed up with all kinds of appliances and apparatus loaded with enough electric juice to burn holes in ordinary people, and it takes good judgment to know just how much of this flaming fluid can be permitted to go coursing through his system, and that man Lyle is there with the bravery and the judgment. If you don't want to take my word for it, go ask some of the neighbors down in the part of town where Lyle recently displayed his bravery when he went boldly to the assistance of some women, who were frightened because they thought there was a man in the house, and what good judgment he showed in choosing the house to be searched for the supposed intruder. Lyle didn't find the supposed intruder who had caused all the excitement, but that doesn't lessen the fact that bravery was bristling out from all parts of his anatomy.

In these piping days of war and soaring prices there are not many men in New Smyrna who would carelessly drop \$4,000 in cold, hard cash

into a waste paper basket and then permit the porter to dump the basket on the trash heap and set fire to it without even giving the matter a thought, but that is just what Express Agent Widmeyer did recently, and his narrow escape from having \$4,000 deducted from his monthly pay check to make good the loss has caused him to take a couple of looks into the waste paper basket each time before it is dumped nowadays. The incident also caused the negro porter to turn a shade lighter when learned what an opportunity he lost to poke 4,000 bucks down into his pocket and stroll down the street after lighting that fire, and then explain to the express agent that the flames licked up the money. Of course I don't dare repeat the details of the trifling incident, but I would like to have seen the look on the face of the genial express agent when the porter handed back the little package he had dug out of the fire.

It's really surprising what can be done in the way of bettering conditions by the application of a little energy, coupled with good judgment, and I saw a good illustration of this recently when I visited a couple of orange groves on the tract of land out in Turnbull hammock purchased a few months ago by John Hammond. I'm not very high up in the science of citrus fruit culture, but it was easy to be seen the groves had not been given the best possible attention and care during the last few years, and it was also easily detected that the groves had taken on new life since the banker-grower became their boss and started in to coax the trees along to do their best. A couple of applications of fertilizer has given the trees the appearance of a hungry man after he has got outside of a hearty meal, and I will make the prediction that in a couple or three years these same groves, which haven't been especially strong in production in recent years, will be as good as any of their size in this section of the state. There is no question about what that Turnbull hammock land will produce in the way of citrus fruit if the groves are given the care and attention they should have.

BOARD OF TRADE TO MEET THIS EVENING.

The regular monthly meeting of the New Smyrna board of trade will be held this evening and it is urged that every member of that organization attend the session, as matters of importance are to be taken up for discussion and action at this time.

FLORIDA HORSES HAVE ADVANCED IN PRICES.

The Florida horse is now worth \$122 per head, according to a report just issued by the United States department of agriculture, while a year ago his average value was \$118. There are 5,000 horses on the farms of this state and they are valued at \$671,000.

In 1910 the number of horses in this state was 46,000, and they had an aggregate value of \$5,914,000.

In the entire United States there are 20,362,000 horses and they are worth \$2,291,635,000 or \$109.22 each.

The WEEK'S DOINGS

The Shelter sanatorium at Hawks Park was re-opened this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wayne E. Connor were visitors in Daytona last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hibbard are the proud grandparents of a daughter born Tuesday to Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Robinson of DeLand.

I. N. Newell went to Jacksonville Monday to get his new bus automobile. He drove the car to this city Wednesday.

Mrs. A. L. Persley has returned from a visit of several weeks with friends and relatives in the Carolinas.

Miss Helen Ingram is expected to arrive here tomorrow from Cincinnati to spend the week end with Mrs. Cora Pitzer before taking up her school work for the year.

Mrs. T. F. Kelsey of Coronado went to Daytona Monday to attend the Robert Morris day celebration of the Eastern Star, and to visit friends.

M. Lelanderdorf, representing the Florida Land Inspection Bureau, has been in the vicinity of Tampa this week inspecting some land purchased by people living in the north.

Postmaster C. L. Dohn, who was confined to his home several days last week with an attack of rheumatic gout, is again back at his place in the postoffice.

Mrs. Lulu Hess came down from Jacksonville Monday on the excursion to Daytona, coming on to New Smyrna to spend the day with her mother, Mrs. Baker. Mrs. Hess returned to Jacksonville Tuesday.

Luther Lawrence, colored, charged with being drunk and disorderly and with resisting an officer, was before Mayor Newell Tuesday morning and found guilty. The result was a fine of \$10 and costs, or ten days on the streets.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Leonard of DeLand visited the first of the week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Elias. Mrs. Leonard is a sister of Mrs. Elias. The young couple were returning from a wedding trip to the north.

The work of shelling the road to the old Spanish mission has been completed about half the distance from the west city limits, the funds collected for the work having given out without the work being completed. It is probable the road will be put in good condition the entire distance at some later date.

THREE BLACKS CHARGED WITH SELLING BOOZE.

Charged with selling whiskey, two women and one man, all colored, were arraigned before Mayor W. H. Newell Saturday morning and bound over to the county criminal court to stand trial before Judge Fish. The bond for the appearance of each in the criminal court was placed at \$250 by the mayor. The prisoners are Myrtle Laguenor, Jennie Johnson and Jud McClendon, and they will be tried at the next term of the criminal court.

WOMAN'S CLUB WILL MEET NEXT WEEK.

The first meeting of the Women's club for the season of 1914-15 will be held in the club room Tuesday, September 8, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The regular date for the first meeting is Monday, September 7, but on account of that being Labor day, it will be held the following day. All members are urged to be present and bring others who would like to become members. The program for the first meeting will deal with "municipal housekeeping," and will consist of a talk by Mayor W. H. Newell, with a round table discussion by the members and a musical program arranged by Mrs. E. L. Greer and Mrs. W. C. Chowning. It is planned to have the year book, which is now in the hands of the printer, ready for distribution at the first meeting. An earnest effort is being made by many ladies of the town to have a live woman's club, and the co-operation of all interested is asked.

Send the News to your friends.

The steamer Swan passed here Sunday, northbound, carrying a number of passengers.

Mrs. V. D. Capo went to St. Augustine Monday to visit with relatives and friends until Mr. Capo returns from his trip to New York.

Mayor W. H. Newell made a business trip to Jacksonville Tuesday, returning the next day with I. N. Newell in his new car.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Healy have gone to Bryan, Ohio, where they will spend a month visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs. Kirby Chilton and son, Kirby Don, who have been visiting at various places in the state, are expected to arrive home from Mount Dora the early part of next week.

The ladies of Grace guild met with Mrs. J. F. Van Deusen Wednesday afternoon. The meeting next Wednesday will be held at the home of Mrs. F. M. Allen.

Rev. Gilbert E. Farr and family, who have been occupying one of the Pennel cottages during the summer, moved this week into their new bungalow on Washington street.

A letter from Geo. M. Marshall says he and his family are now comfortably located at Hendersonville, N. C., and that the nights are so cool double blankets are required for sleeping.

G. W. Kelley, local manager for the Indian Springs Land company, returned last week from a trip to Chicago. Mrs. Kelley, who had been visiting in Jacksonville, returned to New Smyrna at the same time.

Local members of the Maccabees are planning to join the members of the order from other cities and towns in this section in the big rally to be held in connection with the Labor day celebration being arranged for Daytona Beach next Monday.

Pastor and Mrs. J. J. Trudwell returned home Wednesday from a vacation trip of several weeks in New York. Most of the time they spent at Chautauque, where they say the weather was cool and comfortable, and the entertainment furnished of the highest class.

No special program having been arranged for the observance of Labor day in this city next Monday, it is probable the day will be a very quiet one in this vicinity. Many of the people of New Smyrna and this vicinity will attend the big celebration at Daytona Beach.

Vane Spittler, who has been operating the Palace theater for the last several months, has disposed of his interest in the moving picture business to K. C. Goodwin, who has already taken charge of the theater. Mr. Spittler plans to go on the road with a novelty drumming and juggling vaudeville act. He will maintain his headquarters here.

Patrons and pupils of the high school will regret to learn that Miss Helen Ingram, who was assistant principal here last year, will not return the coming year. Miss Ingram has accepted the position of principal of a junior high school near Miami. She was one of the best qualified and most popular of the teaching force last year, and it is to be regretted that she has decided to go elsewhere.

Bishop Curley Goes Abroad.

Despite the war situation in Europe and the consequent discomforts of travel, the Rt. Rev. M. J. Curley, bishop of the diocese of St. Augustine, left Sunday night for New York, from which point he will sail September 8 for Ireland, where he will visit his old home at Athleague. If conditions are so that he can make the trip he will also visit Rome before he returns to St. Augustine. The bishop has for some time been planning to return to the scenes of his boyhood days in the Emerald Isle and he decided not to permit the war situation to interfere. St. Augustine Record.

A year's subscription to the New Smyrna News would be a welcome and pleasing gift to that friend who is interested in this city.

There Are Two Classes that Are Always Failures

The man who earns nothing and the man who earns money and saves nothing. They are both in the same position in old age. A great majority of the American people earn money, few save it.

Start a Bank Account with us now and save some part of your earnings. We pay 4 per cent. interest on all saving accounts.

"We pay you to save!"

State Bank of NEW SMYRNA

\$40,000 in Fifty Free Awards Number of Contestants Limited Every One Paid for Services

Among these awards will be several fine automobiles, including Stearns-Knight, Packard, Cadillac, Hudson, Overland, Maxwell, and Ford Cars.

Among the other awards will be a scholarship, including board and tuition, in any of the colleges in Florida; diamonds and other jewelry, etc., etc.

This contest covers the entire State of Florida. The number of contestants will be limited to two hundred; also the number in each county will be limited. Ladies as well as gentlemen will be entitled to compete for the awards. Liberal payment for services, whether or not an award is won.

The contest will be conducted by a thoroughly reputable business concern and for a perfectly legitimate purpose. Full particulars will be supplied each person who is considered eligible to enter the contest. Send your name and address, with references. As the number of contestants is limited, you will be too late unless you act promptly.

CAPITAL CONTEST

Dept. 75

Gainesville, Florida.

IN NEW SMYRNA CHURCHES.

The series of union Sunday evening services which have been held during the summer months, closed last Sunday evening and the usual Sunday evening services will be held in all the churches next Sunday evening.

Baptist Church—Rev. Gilbert E. Farr, pastor. Sunday school at 10 o'clock, sermon at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Subject of sermon, "Hell."

"What is it? Where is it? Who are its inhabitants? What the results?"

Grace Episcopal Church—Rev. W. H. Cresson in charge. Morning prayer and sermon on the first and third Sunday of the month, at 11 a. m. Holy communion on the first Sunday of the month at 7 a. m. All are cordially invited.

Mrs. W. N. Newell will leave Sunday for a visit with her grandparents in Illinois.

Florida's Surpassing Grapefruit Is Supreme

Plant Freely of the Best Late Varieties

Each year adds to the supremacy of Florida's surpassing grapefruit in the markets of the North. With the preceding education of the American public as to the uses and merits of citrus fruits, Florida grapefruit will become more and more popular. The grower whose land is adapted to grapefruit can make no mistake in planting freely of the best varieties—especially of the late kinds.

Get the New Buckeye Nurseries Catalog

This attractive book tells all about the culture of grapefruit as well as oranges and other citrus fruits. It describes the leading kinds—several of them the introductions of Buckeye Nurseries. Whether you are an experienced grower or a new beginner in citrus culture, this catalog will help you. The most successful grove practice is fully explained in this book. While the catalog represents an enormous outlay on their part Buckeye Nurseries will be glad to send a copy free to any person intending to plant citrus fruit trees. If you want one write for it today before the edition is exhausted.

Buckeye Nurseries
1077 Ottomans Bank Building
Tampa, Fla.

Buckeye Trees Bear

WE invite your attention to the fact that we carry a full line of the best kinds of groceries to be found on the markets.

ALSO, we direct your attention to our stock of dress goods, hosiery, corsets, knit and muslin underwear, laces, ribbons, etc.

RIGHT here we add that we are New Smyrna dealers in those noted W. L. Douglas and Florsheim shoes for men and Queen Quality for women.

W. P. SHRYOCK
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

A NEAT JOB

By JOHN Y. LARNED

"Mr. Birkstead," said my friend Mrs. Iddleston, "I am very much worried about my son."

"What's the trouble?" I asked.

"He is infatuated with a girl I detest."

"Have you grounds for detesting her?"

"There's nothing in her. She's vain, selfish and altogether unlovely. How she has captured Jimmie I can't imagine."

Since I was not interested in Jimmie the information did not especially move me. But I was interested in his mother, who was a widow. Indeed, I had intentions with reference to Mrs. Iddleston and wished I could make her think me as fine a man as this girl had succeeded in making Jim think her a fine woman. I wondered how she did it.

"Now, I know that you, a novelist," continued Mrs. Iddleston, "are one of the inventive kind with plenty of ingenuity and can bring about some situation between Jimmie and this girl to make her appear to him as she appears to any one who sees her through eyes not distorted by the imagination."

"Who is she?" I asked.

"Julia Hinton."

"How can I know her?"

"Jimmie tells me that she's going this summer to Arlington Beach. Why can't you go there, too, for your vacation?"

"I can."

"And you will try to do something for me?"

"On one condition—that if I succeed you will find some other literary man to invent a scheme whereby I may be made to look better in your eyes than I am."

I can vouch for the fact, though I do not expect to be believed, that a widow is capable of blushing, for I detected a faint reddening as she replied, with a bit of blarney: "You don't need that. Every one knows how clever you are, and I am sure you will succeed in saving my boy."

"If I succeed in showing him the girl exactly as she is I am sure you would not ask me to misrepresent her."

"Certainly not."

I had achieved some recognition on the part of the reading public and was known as an author at the hotel where I stayed, the same in which Miss Hinton stayed, and my literary reputation—for good work or bad, as the case may be—made me something of a lion.

While at the beach I was sending my publisher copy every week except the first. On my return in September I read the final plate proofs of my story, and the book was issued before Christmas.

Soon after its publication I was invited to dine at Mrs. Iddleston's. Jim was present and received me somewhat coolly. We had not been long at table before the subject of my novel was broached. Mrs. Iddleston said some very nice things about it. Jim said nothing till his mother reproached him for being so impolite as not to say something favorable to the author about his work.

I protested. "That's where we authors have a hard time," I said. "People say complimentary things to us about our work, but we get no real criticism—that which of all things we need most."

"Well," said Jim, "I have a personal bone to pick with the author in this case. Several things I said were put in the story word for word."

"You are right," I replied. "Edmond Searle is a picture of yourself."

I saw his face light with pleasure. "Do you really mean that?" he asked.

"Searle is a splendid fellow."

"Why do you consider him such?" I asked.

"I don't know."

"It is because you see him as he is—a real living person. You are taken out of yourself to look at yourself."

"But there is one thing about me in the story I don't like. What an ass Searle was to fall in love with that silly girl."

"The girl was a real character too."

"What, that thing?"

"What don't you like about her?"

"She hasn't any sense."

"Anything else?"

"One can tell by her talk that she is vain."

"Did her conversation in the story seem flippant to you?"

"I should think so."

"I'm sorry the character doesn't please you. You see, my work is all from models, and any success I have attained is on that account. I don't idealize my models. I paint them just as they are."

"Who is this stupid girl you have pictured?"

"Do you mean to say you don't recognize her?"

"Was she at the beach last summer?"

"Certainly. You were with her at times. It's strange you don't recognize her."

"Well, who was she?"

"A Miss Hinton, who spent the whole summer there."

I turned to Mrs. Iddleston as though tired of the subject and spoke of something else. Her son soon after excused himself and left the room. He had no sooner gone than his mother impulsively put out her hand to me. I carried it to my lips.

Jim did not marry Miss Hinton, and I did marry Jim's mother.

CZAR'S ARMY IS WORLD'S BIGGEST

Five Million Men Could Follow Flag in Time of Need.

BRAVERY PROVED IN WAR.

Obey Orders Willingly to Prove Devotion to Country and Emperor, but Fail Below Troops of Some Other Countries in Intelligence and Adaptability—Officers Well Educated and Taken Entirely From Upper Classes of Populace, but Not Always Devoted to Duties.

UNQUESTIONABLY greater in numbers than any other army of ancient or modern times, the Russian army, called into action by the war of Austria-Hungary on Serbia, protégé of Russia, is one of the greatest of the world's fighting machines. Over 5,000,000 men follow the colors in time of war.

Individually the Russian soldier is not ranked as high in intelligence and adaptability as the soldier of Ger-



RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

many or France, but his devotion to his fatherland brings out his fighting qualities.

"Sincere and unaffected love for his monarch, profound religious piety intimately united with the idea of the czar and of the fatherland, attachment to the fatherland, unlimited confidence in his chiefs, strong esprit de corps and a faculty of enduring gayly and naturally the greatest privations—such are the most marked characteristics of the Russian soldier," says a Russian general.

"To these traits must be added remarkable bravery and a rare contempt of death, combined with naive kind heartedness and a gentle and indulgent disposition. The Russian soldier is distinguished by a good humor that never abandons him even in the most difficult moments, by his brotherly understanding with his comrades and by his gay and contented way of facing all the decrees of fate. Obedience is so deeply rooted in the mind of the Russian soldier that during my thirty years' experience in the army I do not remember to have witnessed one single case of insubordination, either in times of peace or in times of war."

Willing to Die at Post.

"The Russian soldier dies at his post. I have seen him in winter on sentry duty on the heights of Shipka discharging, surrounded with snow, and transformed literally into a statue of ice; I have seen him die on the march, striding over the sandy desert and yielding up his last breath with his last step; I have seen him die of his wounds on the battlefield or in the hospital, at a distance of 3,000 miles from his native village, and in those supreme moments I have always found the Russian soldier sublime."

"Although a child of the plain, where his eye rarely describes the most modest hill, we see him boldly scale the top-most summits of the Caucasus and climb the rocks and glaciers of the Thianshan, fighting all the time. He feels at home everywhere, whether in the steppes of the fatherland, in the tundras of Siberia or the mountains and deserts of central Asia. He has an exceptional faculty of putting himself at his ease wherever he may be, even in places where others would die of hunger and thirst."

"I have seen the Russian soldier at home in time of peace or during truces in the enemy's country, rocking the peasant's child in the village where he was stationed; I have seen him bivouacking in the desert, with his tongue parched and burning, receive his rations of a quarter liter of salt water; I have seen him in heat and in cold, in hunger and in thirst, in peace and in war, and I have always found in him the same desire to oblige, the same abnegation of self for the safety and the good of others. These special characteristics of the Russian soldier—his self denial, his simple and natural self sacrifice—give him peculiar powers as a warrior."

How Army is Organized.

So much for the individual soldier of the czar. As to his numbers the following figures are accepted as correct: The Russian army numbers 1,200,000 on a peace footing and 5,530,000 on a war footing. This includes possible fighters of all classes. The first line army numbers 1,850,000 men. Russia leads the world in point of numbers.

There are a total of thirty-seven army corps in Russia, each of which in time of peace numbers a little more than 20,000 men, but which is more than doubled in war times. Each corps

consists of eight regiments of infantry. Eight thousand men in each corps are divided among cavalry, artillery and engineers. The European division of the Russian army consists of twenty-seven army corps. In addition to these there are fifteen line divisions of cavalry and two mixed divisions of cavalry composed of Cossacks and dragoons. There are also some rifle brigades not connected with the army corps. There are three army corps in the Caucasus division, with two rifle brigades, three divisions of cavalry, three divisions of Cossacks, one line division and one regiment of Musulmans in addition. In the Siberian division there are ten army corps besides eleven brigades of Siberian rifles. Connected with each of these are six batteries of eight guns each.

Russian Officers Well Trained.

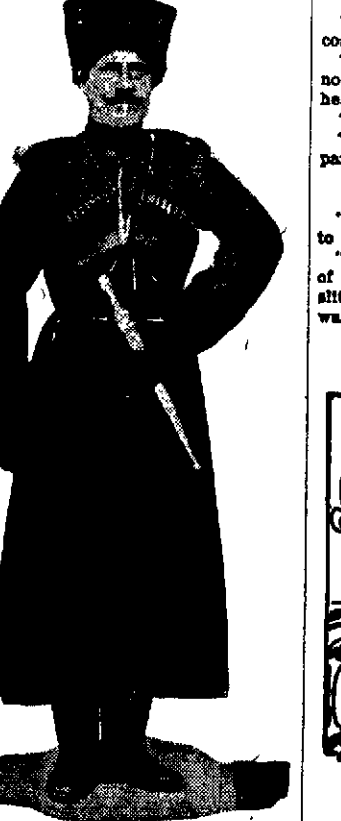
The Russian army officer is usually a well educated man and widely read in his profession, but the limited circle from which he is drawn necessarily brings down the average of talent in view of the number of officers required for so vast an army. A cadet in the Russian service must come from a noble family, from an official family or from a wealthy and influential commercial family whose head "has never kept an open store."

The instruction given in the Military academy and Cadets' school at St. Petersburg is considered by military experts to be as good as any in the world, except possibly that of West Point and that of the Military academy at Santiago, Chile, which are supposed to be unquestionably the best. Great attention is paid to physical culture and to the education of the cadets in the military ideas of honor and loyalty.

After they pass out of the training institutions, if they are keen and enterprising young fellows, they contrive to be sent to one of the Turkestan regiments or to some lonely outpost in the Caucasus, in Siberia or in Manchuria, where they may reasonably look forward to a chance of active service. In these regions they get the first training for actual warfare that any officer could receive, for they are always hunting down brigands, suppressing small insurrections, fighting in little wars or at least warring big game. There are no keener sports men than the Russian officers in Siberia and central Asia. Their quarters are always adorned by such spoils of the chase as tiger skins, bears heads, bison tusks and wolf skins. It is these men who will bear the brunt of the Russian campaign in the near east, and nearly every distinguished officer in the Russian service has gone through this stern training.

Officers Get Tired of Life.

If, on the other hand, the cadet becomes attached to a regiment in St. Petersburg, Moscow or one of the other numerous garrison towns in European Russia he may receive a good theoretical education in military science, but his environment is the worst possible considered as a preparation for the practical business of war. In Russian garrison towns social life nearly always takes precedence of military duty, and the officers are glad enough to delegate to noncommissioned officers the tiresome work of drilling and looking after their men. While discipline is rigidly maintained, there is a general atmosphere of tiredness which astonishes the foreign visitor. Nobody



COSSACK OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD.

seems keen for duty. The officers appear to take little interest in the general welfare of the men or in the efficiency of the regiment. They spend most of their time paying calls, attending other social functions and making merry at their mess.

The monotony of the life is intense in small towns, where the social circle is limited. Sooner or later it inevitably tells on an officer's spirit. A former captain of the Russian army told me of a friend of his who lived for years in one of these small towns and was then ordered away to St. Petersburg. In less than six months he received a command to return and promptly blew his brains out.

He pranced up to the window of the box office. "Gimme ticket to the show," "Sorry, sir," responded the urbane ticket dispenser. "No tickets being sold for this performance." "Huh?" "No tickets sold for this particular performance." "How's that?" "This performance is being given for the district attorney. There is, however, a good show across the street." "Seen over there," snapped the man, "and they were playing exclusively to the grand jury. This is a fine town! Where's them wax works exhibiting nowadays? Maybe I kin git a view of them without intruding on the coronor."

And he pranced out.—Judge.

Serious Question.

"Where are you going?" "To the department of agriculture," replied the city man who has bought a farm. "I want them to settle a dispute between my wife and me about the best way to milk a cow. I think it would be sufficient to tie pillows around the cow's feet, but my wife insists that the only practical way is to give the cow chloroform."

GOOD WORD.



Mrs. Smithon—The people on the first floor called on us last week. Mr. Smithon—Well, I guess it's about time to retaliate.

Reversed Lever. Many a cloud a silver lining has, This should illuminate the shroud; But we get mixed and find that many A silver lining has a cloud.

A Brave Man.

Lecturer—My friends, what we lack, we men of this generation, is courage. We are shirkers. We run before the storm. Even before our physical ills we quail like children.

Voice From the Audience—What would you do, sir, if you were like Job and had a carbuncle on the back of your neck?

Lecturer—I'd face it, sir!—Life

Conscientious Preparation.

"Are you a professor of mathematics?" asked Mr. Cumrox.

"I am," said, Mr. Hibrok. "Surely you do not think of taking up the study!"

"Yes, I do. I want to plod patiently through algebra, calculus, logarithms and all the rest of the outfit. After that maybe I'll feel competent to figure out my income tax."

Defenseless.

"Did you attend any of your wife's costume parties?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Cumrox. "And, not being recognized, I overheard a heap of conversation."

"What part did you take?"

"None. I couldn't even take my own part."

A Striking Example.

"There are no supreme tests of love to be met with nowadays."

"You are greatly mistaken. I know of a young woman who sewed up her slit skirt because the young man she was engaged to objected."

ONLY ONE AT A TIME.



Book Agent—We can deliver the work a volume at a time, Mr. Jones, or you can wait until it is completed and have the whole set delivered at once.

Jones—I guess you'd better deliver a volume at a time; I live in a flat.

Good Old Days!

When pterodactyls everywhere Pursued their ways extensive, The meat was flying through the air And very inexpensive.

Willig.

"What would you do if I kissed you?" he asked, pleasantly.

"What do you think I would do?" she replied shyly.

"I really don't know."

"Well, why don't you find out?"

WHERE SHALL I GO TO SCHOOL?

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, GAINESVILLE.

FLORIDA STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, TALLAHASSEE.

Eight Colleges and Schools: LIBERAL ARTS; LAW; ENGINEERING; AGRICULTURE; TEACHERS' COLLEGE; EXPERIMENT STATION; EXTENSION DIVISION; GRADUATE SCHOOL. Ten new brick buildings, lecture halls, laboratories, swimming pool and many subsidiary buildings; 61 officers, instructors and assistants; 354 young men from 47 foreign countries and 24 states and foreign countries last session.

Tuition free. Board and entrance fees, \$135.20 per year. Write today for catalogue.

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Studebaker

"As you think about Automobiles, remember two things:

"1. Studebaker cars are built in the largest and best factories in the industry.

"2. The man who deals with Studebaker makes no mistake.

"These two axioms sum up all the automobile wisdom any man need know. Remember them today, next fall, next year—and whenever the automobile question comes to your mind"

C. H. SAMS

New Smyrna Florida

IT'S IN THE NEWS

DAYTONA

John Olsen and family are occupying their new house on Magnolia avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Wayne E. Connor were in Daytona from New Smyrna Saturday afternoon.

Wiley Melton returned Saturday from Jacksonville where he had been on business for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Boring, who had been in the city for a few days on business, departed Monday for Ocala.

Mrs. Arthur Poppell came down from Jacksonville Monday and is visiting her mother, Mrs. G. A. Wingate, on First avenue.

Dunn Brothers are having a story and a half addition, 24x36 feet, erected at the rear of their store building on South Beach street.

Miss Inez Maley, who has been under treatment for neuritis for some time at Dr. Klock's hospital, returned to her home Sunday.

Mrs. J. B. Hall, who had been at Dr. Klock's hospital for treatment for nervous trouble, returned to her home in Dupont Monday.

Charles Mayberry and Jim Butler left Monday afternoon for Fort Myers where they expect to be employed for a month or six weeks.

Rev. S. Linnaeus Jackson, minister of the Christian church, will hold services every evening this week in the Union church at Holly Hill.

Mrs. S. Cass returned Sunday evening from a visit of five weeks in New York and Belmar, N. J., and rejoined Mr. Cass at the Orange Villa.

Barrett Stigler returned last week from a three weeks' vacation trip to the mountains of western North Carolina, being at Dillsbury most of the time.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Bullard returned Saturday from a several weeks' sojourn at Flat Rock, N. C., and are again at their home on South Beach street.

Emanuel Laco, who is employed in the City Market, has rented and is occupying with his family one of Dr. A. Klock's cottages on South Palmetto avenue.

Mrs. M. E. Hunter came down from Jacksonville Monday for a visit of a week or more with her sister, Mrs. C. Gontz, and family, and other relatives in this city.

Mrs. Geo. E. Pollard arrived from Clermont the forepart of the week and is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Stilling and other members of the family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sasser returned from Jacksonville Wednesday and are domiciled in the Reynolds house on First avenue which they have rented and will conduct as the Sasser house.

Mrs. H. V. Bracey and little daughter, Norma, returned Wednesday evening from a two weeks' visit with relatives at Green Cove Springs and rejoined Mr. Bracey at their home on South Beach street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cody of Dupont, who brought their little daughter to Dr. Klock's hospital last Friday for treatment, were again in the city Monday to see the child who was somewhat improved.

Mrs. Guy Cogswell returned from Tampa last week, but is preparing to dispose of her household goods and join Mr. Cogswell in that city where he has accepted a position with the electric light plant.

Mrs. L. H. Barker of Hastings, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. King at their home on South Ridgewood avenue, visited Mr. Barker's parents at Oak Hill from Friday to Saturday of last week.

Dr. H. L. Merryday of Daytona Beach has rented office room and apartments over Dunn Brothers' store on South Beach street and will engage in the practice of medicine in this city and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Blair Dunn and little daughter, Helen Elizabeth, returned home Thursday of last week from a several weeks' visit with Mrs. Dunn's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Knox, at Hooperton, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampel, who have been conducting the White house at Daytona Beach, have rented Dr. G. A. Klock's house, formerly the Haddfield place, on South Ridgewood avenue, and took possession Tuesday.

Mrs. A. E. Mendenhall, who has been visiting her niece, Mrs. W. M. Moore, and family, at the Mooreland

on North Ridgewood avenue for the past three weeks, returned to Eastie Thursday afternoon of last week.

Mrs. W. C. Howes and daughter, Mrs. Walter Sparkman, and children came up from Allandale Monday morning and spent the day with Mrs. F. E. Sheppard and daughter, Mrs. T. C. Luckie, on South Palmetto avenue.

Mrs. H. H. Knappe was in the city from Port Orange Monday and called at the Daily News and Gazette-News office to renew her subscription to the latter and take advantage of the liberal clubbing offer now being made.

Mrs. William Wetherell, Jr., and children returned Sunday from a couple of weeks' visit with relatives and friends at Dania, Fort Lauderdale and Miami and rejoined Mr. Wetherell at their home on North Beach street.

Miss Louise Bray of Nashua, who has been visiting friends in Port Orange for some time, came up from that town Friday afternoon to spend the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Main at their home on West Magnolia avenue.

Sherman Nusbaum, who had been visiting his brother, Charles Nusbaum, and family for about three weeks, returned to Jacksonville Monday afternoon. Mr. Nusbaum is planning to be here again for the Labor Day celebration.

C. T. Brown, an old friend of L. G. Lyman, is in the city, accompanied by his wife, and is so well pleased with Daytona that he is planning to locate here. Mr. and Mrs. Brown, who are from Delray, are stopping at the LaVergue Mansion on Bay street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Stillman and little son, Howard, of Jacksonville came to Daytona Thursday afternoon from Orange City and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Foye and Mrs. Osie Crenshaw at their home on South Ridgewood avenue for a few days.

I. J. Price of Second avenue, left Thursday of last week to join his wife and children at Clayton, Ga., where they have been visiting relatives for several weeks. Mr. Price expects to spend a couple of weeks at Clayton bringing his family home with him on his return.

J. L. Wilson of Baker street has entered a homestead of about 100 acres on the Kings road between Harwood and Favorita, and is now on the place erecting a cottage for his occupancy while improving the property. Mrs. Wilson will remain in this city at least for the present.

A. M. Stillman and family of Jacksonville, who had been visiting Geo. A. Foye and family for several days at their home on South Ridgewood avenue, departed Monday afternoon. Mrs. Stillman and children going over to Orange City and Mr. Stillman returning to Jacksonville.

T. L. Beckwith, traveling passenger and freight agent for the Flagler system, was looking after business matters in this city and vicinity for a few days this week, returning to Jacksonville, Friday afternoon. Mr. Beckwith is a son of Vice-President J. P. Beckwith of the Flagler system.

B. F. Livingston and family and Mrs. Livingston's mother, Mrs. R. B. Thomas returned Thursday of last week from a several weeks' outing at Ridgcrest, N. C., and are again at their home on North Ridgewood avenue. Mrs. Thomas especially seems to have been greatly benefited by the change.

Elmer Angstadt has rented Dr. G. A. Klock's cottage on First avenue for the occupancy of himself and family. Mr. Angstadt has one son, Robert, here with him, and expects to be joined in about a month by his wife and another son, Marion, the former coming from New Jersey and the latter from Canada.

Mrs. L. K. Jackson, who had been visiting her niece, Mrs. E. H. Armstrong, and family, for a month or six weeks at their beautiful home in Bungalow Park, departed Monday on her return to Washington, D. C. Mrs. Jackson greatly enjoyed her visit and was very much pleased with the beauty of Daytona and its summer climate.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Roxby and little daughter, Harriet, of Cypress street, left last week to spend a couple of weeks at Bat Cave, N. C., where Mr. Roxby's father, William Roxby, and wife are conducting a summer camp. Mr. Roxby is enjoying his annual 15 days' vacation from his duties in the Daytona postoffice. They were accompanied to Bat Cave by Mrs. L. S. Burdick and daughter, Miss Grace Burdick, of Seabrook.

Laurence Thompson returned Friday evening from a visit of three weeks or more in New York, the Catskills and Ocean Grove, N. J., having joined his brother, H. Y. Thompson, and wife, who are now at Ocean Grove for the remainder of the summer. Mr. Thompson had an enjoyable outing, and like others returning from New York says the shipping in the harbor is a great sight, including vessels of all nations tied up by the war in Europe.

Rev. Dr. R. A. Carnine, district superintendent, who had been in this city and at Daytona Beach for nearly a week on church business, departed Thursday of last week for Jacksonville where he was to lecture in the evening. He also expected to meet his wife and daughter, who were returning from a visit to New York, but they were to go on to their home in Deland while he went to Belleview for the Sunday services before going home.

Messrs. Wehner and Walton are engaged in making preparations for the opening of their grocery business on South Beach street, and while having the grounds at the rear of the building cleaned up Mr. Walton discovered a five-gallon metal can completely filled with a mass of squirming maggots. Whatever the can had contained had evidently not been embalmed and Messrs. Wehner and Walton were undecided as to whether to send for the undertaker or the sanitary inspector.

R. E. Lyle has recently completed a very attractive one-story, three or four-room cottage at Holly Hill on his property on the east side of Daytona avenue, the cottage replacing what was the Lindsey house, originally the Dr. J. M. Jones place, and being constructed almost entirely of material from the old house. All the work of construction, brick work as well as wood work, was done by Mr. Lyle. Mr. and Mrs. Lyle moved into the new cottage Monday, leaving their cottage as well as their larger house on the west side of the avenue for rental.

Miss Mary Lou Luckie, who joined her sister-in-law, Mrs. T. C. Luckie, in this city two weeks or more ago at the home of Prof. and Mrs. F. E. Sheppard on South Palmetto avenue, returned to Ocala last Friday.

ALLANDALE

ALLANDALE, Sept. 1.—Work on the Villaume Villa is finished, the interior has been changed into two flats of five rooms and bath room with both hard and soft water, two of the bedrooms on each floor are furnished with mahogany washstands cut from a log that drifted in on the beach here a number of years ago and picked up by Mr. Villaume who built the original house. Mrs. J. H. C. Howes has a serving table made from the same log. The exterior of the house had been changed. The porch which extends along the east and south side of the house has been finished up with coquina posts and steps and the house stained mission brown with yellow trimmings. A separate entrance has been made for the upstairs flat. Both flats have been rented for the winter season.

R. R. Surles of Macon, Ga., paid a flying visit to Allandale on Friday last to look over the lots he bought a year ago last spring with the idea of placing them on the market. On looking over the townsight he saw the vast improvements made since he bought and decides that he will not sell now but improve the lots and perhaps build a nice bungalow for renting. His business will not permit his spending much time here. He was very much surprised to see how the place had built up and improved in 18 months.

P. V. Sullivan has moved the building lately used as an office of C. Christy to a spot north of the old sight and it will be changed into a double flat. On the east and west side will stand the north and south wing of the old Christy bungalow forming a court. A wide porch will connect the three houses.

The frame and roof of the Hobbs bungalow is finished and ready for the rock work. The carpenters will start the Child bungalow this week.

Charles Juscowitz has had his lots on the corner of Commonwealth and Riverside drive grubbed and cleaned off, making fine lots of them. It is to be hoped that a house will go up at this point.

A. J. Hicks is building an attractive bungalow on his lot on Ridgewood avenue, opposite the Sheldon and Jones bungalows.

F. O. Sparkman has Norman street shelled, making another beautiful street from Ridgewood to the river. Both Norman and Katherine streets have a curve that adds to the attraction that would be missed if the streets were straight.

EUROPEAN WAR SITUATION FROM A LOCAL VIEWPOINT

(Continued from Page Two.)

Conclusion.

It is not the writer's desire to weary the reader with a further recital of historical data, even if his time and the space kindly given by the publisher would permit. The conditions of social injustice prevail and are very similar in all European countries; in republican France as in constitutional England; in bureaucratic Germany, monarchical Austria and absolute Russia. An arrogant aristocratic ruling class lording it over the patiently toiling millions.

When not so very long ago a stately ship, the most expensively fitted and most luxuriantly furnished ocean liner that ever cleaved the waves of the vasty deep and supposedly well officered with the highest trained navigators, struck an iceberg and went to the bottom of the ocean in half an hour, with representatives of the very flower of manhood and some fourteen hundred souls aboard of her, the whole world stood aghast with horror and the pity of it. The captain in command of her was mercifully drawn into the watery deep with the other victims of the catastrophe. If he had survived and had shown his face among men again he would have become an outcast and a wanderer upon the face of the earth.

Yet here we are witnesses to a world wide calamity, greater than the submergence of a thousand Titanics, not of accidental or cosmic origin but brought upon mankind by the culmination of deliberate preparedness by those very ruling classes who have assumed the special prerogative to be the governors of the nations of the world. Can we actually in all our sober senses realize the unforgivable and universal crime of it all? Is it not high time that all the scheming diplomats and heads of nations be brought before the bar of an outraged humanity and be made to give an account of their villainous stewardship? What possible excuse can they give for the destruction of millions of lives and billions of property? Have they not proved utterly unfit to govern their people whose guardians they so presumptuously and

arrogantly constituted themselves to be? Of what account are all their petty excuses, explanations and shifting responsibilities now in the face of this measureless crime. Patriotism? Reasons of state? Boundary disputes? Racial superiority and preservation of national unity? Fear of aggression? Loss of commercial and industrial supremacy? What do all these amount to in the face of bleeding humanity lying at the feet of massed battalions, driven by the demonic spirit of modern militarism which never counts the cost of blood, of sacrifice and ruin. What men have reared with loving thought and patient toil through passing centuries from humblest hut to grandest spire is crumbled into shapeless mass in hours. And yet defeated generals and frightened statesmen are imploring their people to furnish more men, young or old, black or yellow, it matters not, to come to the support of their crumbling armies.

"But," say you my reader, "there is your kaiser." Yes, the kaiser, but just a moment, please. I was born in many. This little city was razed to the ground three time in passing centuries by bloody hordes who murdered helpless old men, outraged young women, speared new-born infants and carried them triumphantly through blazing streets past crumbling homes. There is hardly a city in Germany which has not experienced similar horrors; hardly a mile of ground where her people have not been made the victims of brutal outrages of war-drunk hordes; and a great fear came upon her people which cowed and made her helpless; the sport and jest of the ancestors of the very people whom she now confronts on the raging field of battle. Out of this very fear was born her eventual unity, her patient planning for self-preservation and a place among the people of the earth. And she made herself a scourge and its name is militarism, and placed it into the hands of a superman whose name is Hohenzollern, and from this point of view her day of reckoning is at hand. It is a struggle to the death. Do you get the real meaning of this thing? The German is not a quarrelsome man—he loves his beer and he sings his song, whose undertone is "Freiheit die ich meine, die mein Herz erfüllt," (the liberty I long for, of which my heart is filled) He loves his wife, his children, his home, above all else on earth, for he is a sentimentalist per se and for these he toils patiently and bears any hardship, any danger, and his home

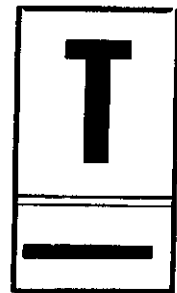
includes the fatherland. A German will take an insult rather than fight and go his way; but when once you arouse him, take care!

But what of the "intellectuals" of the world who, in their mistaken notions of what government should be, have brought this terrible calamity upon mankind? Is there any real excuse before the God of the world and of nations for having blundered into this awful horror of continental war? What real apology can they, the statesmen of the gentle Hapsburg, the enemic and unspcakable Romanoff, the neurotic French aristocrats, the terrible Hohenzollern, the rulers of Britania, make before the bar of human justice? Is it not time that all of these be displaced by men of the newer order whose aim is universal peace, world-wide co-operation and the brotherhood of man?

What of the people of these United States, whose statesmen in seats of power are quibbling about opportunities for expanding commerce and purchase of interned vessels of belligerent nations? Is it not the time and opportunity for this great nation, the offspring of all the nations of war-mad and bleeding Europe, to rise as one man and create such a spirit and send out to the war lords of Europe such a protest that will make them stop and heed? Is it not time to do greater things than planning for commercial opportunities at the expense of bleeding peoples? If the creation of this great nation out of the aggregate of the nations of Europe means anything it means that the Great God of the universe has given her a mission to perform in a crisis like this. Meetings should be called in every village, town and city and the nation as one man raise a protest against a further continuance of this war, no matter who is at fault, and call a halt in the name of humanity; refuse to ship one sack of grain or one barrel of flour, nor one dollar in money, or one pound of meat, until a truce is declared and opportunity is given for mutual council. Some master mind should arise now in this country and send out a call for such a movement—a movement that would enventuate in the final abolition of standing armies and a government of the people of Europe by the people of Europe.

Terrible.

"Was is a bad accident?" "Well, I was knocked speechless, and my wheel was knocked spokeless." — Christian Register.



**o Advertise
Your Business is to
Energise Your Business**

IF YOU are not represented in these columns you are missing one of the greatest opportunities for business efficiency. Through the New Smyrna News is the most economical way of reaching all the people of this section of Florida.

FINAL CLEARANCE of SUMMER GOODS

We are just now directing all of our energies toward a general and final clearance of all summer goods.

Watch our windows for special sales. They will be winners and money savers.

The
H. W. DAVIS
Co.

Next door to
Palace Theater

The basis of all wealth is

LAND

Money simply represents the things which come out of the land. If you have money to invest buy

GOOD FARM LAND OR ORANGE GROVE LAND

No man ever bought good land at the prevailing market price and lost money continually.

Ask me about the land in this vicinity

R. B. F. Roper

Don't You Care

While the government permits the speculators to keep the prices of food beyond the reach of any but the most prosperous

WE KEEP THE QUALITY UP and the PRICES DOWN

New Smyrna
HOME BAKERY

THE
CORNER DRUG STORE
—
PRESCRIPTIONISTS
—

Telephone No. 54

Malaria or Chills & Fever

Prescription No. 608 is prepared especially for MALARIA or CHILLS & FEVER. Five or six doses will break any case, and if taken then as a tonic the Fever will not return. It acts on the liver better than Calomel and does not grip or sicken. 25c

**Rubber stamped letter heads and envelopes make you look cheap in the eyes of the business man who receives your letter. Get the best kind of neatly printed letter heads and envelopes at the New Smyrna News office

**The News will take orders for engraved calling and business cards.

HAPPENINGS IN OUR NEIGHBORING VILLAGES

CORONADO

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dingee of M. Dora are pleasantly located for a month on the river front, and report they are having a pleasant outing.

Messrs. Cooper and Goble have dissolved partnership in the auto transfer business by mutual consent. Mr. Cooper takes over the business and will continue it as heretofore.

The Fuller family of Orlando, who have been located for the last month in the Sutor cottage, returned home this week. They are loud in their praise of Coronado as a pleasant place for an outing.

September is here and the weather is warm, which makes the bathing fine, and many of the regular late visitors to Coronado are coming in. Many of the late visitors to the beach know that this is the best month in the year for bass fishing, and good catches are now being reported daily.

We are glad to see the steamer Swan of the canal Packet Line back on a regular schedule. We also notice she has been almost rebuilt and looks like she had come to stay. We were also glad to see her well loaded with a general variety of merchandise for the towns along the line of the inland waterway.

John Silsby, who has a winter home here, returned this week from his summer vacation spent at Lake Wood Ohio, where he has a summer home, and reports the weather in that section is getting a bit chilly at night, which reminded him that frost time is near. We are glad to see Mr. Silsby back, as he is one of Coronado's reliable standbys.

The members of the Adventist church of New Smyrna gave Elder Schuler and wife a pleasant outing on the beach last Thursday as a token of respect before they left for their new field of labor. At the close of the day they all joined in a general picnic at Blanton park, provision for the same having been made by the ladies, and a general good time at the evening repast ended the pleasures of the day.

HAWKS PARK

Mrs. A. B. Wilkins spent from Saturday until Wednesday at Mims, visiting her friend, Mrs. Britton.

Alvin Brown and Harry Miller returned Friday from Jacksonville, where they spent several days last week.

Mrs. Eva Jones returned home Friday from Jacksonville, where she recently submitted to a successful operation.

A. F. Brown left Monday afternoon for Jacksonville. He will also visit his family in Augusta, Ga., before returning to Hawks Park.

Early Thursday morning the neighborhood was aroused by the sounding of the fire alarm. The fire appeared to have started on Ridgewood avenue and gradually burned into the back lot of Mr. Vose's. No damage was done, but for a time it looked doubtful about saving Mr. Wiggin's cottage. This was accomplished by setting back fires.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Notice is hereby given that W. L. Cooper and H. A. Goble by mutual consent dissolve the partnership of the firm of Cooper & Goble, Coronado, Fla., H. A. Goble disposing of his interest to W. L. Cooper, who will collect all accounts and pay all indebtedness of Cooper & Goble, and who will hereafter conduct the business personally under the name of W. L. Cooper, assuming all responsibilities in connection with same.

Signed
W. L. COOPER.
H. A. GOBLE.
Dated August 24, 1914.

The best advertisement for New Smyrna is a copy of the New Smyrna News.

OAK HILL

H. W. Sargent will soon start on a trip to the north for his health.

We had a couple leave here for Germany, where the man will join the army.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton McCullough are rejoicing over the arrival of a bouncing baby boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Wotten are regular boarders at the McCullough hotel.

E. W. McCullough is expected home this week. Everybody hopes he has entirely recovered.

L. L. Mosby's auto hit a stump Sunday evening and bent the axle.

Mrs. Z. I. Williams has been quite sick the past week, but is improving nicely now.

Col. G. L. Comer of Eufaula, Ala., arrived Monday.

W. A. Simmons has moved onto a farm at Hawks Park.

L. L. Mosby has ordered a front porch built onto his store.

Raymond Dickerson and wife and children and Mr. Dickerson's sister, Mrs. Leonard, from St. Augustine arrived Sunday.

Bob Comer is visiting L. L. Mosby this week.

C. E. West has five acres ready to set to orange trees this winter. The land was purchased from H. L. Barber.

Craig Goodson killed quite a large rattlesnake last week. He almost ran over it with his bicycle.

Cortez Brooke is visiting at the home of his uncle, J. E. Orteen, this week.

The yellow flowers of the mosquito weed are in full bloom. So are the mosquitoes.

Mrs. A. E. Knapp has returned from her visit in Michigan and she is looking fine.

Mrs. Lionel Barber of Hastings visited her mother-in-law, Mrs. H. L. Barber, this week.

Mr. Cooper had a blowout on the road Friday and had no extra tube and no matches with which to vulcanize. When we drove up to him he asked for a match and then said several things about trouble. His truck was loaded with a ton of ice and he was then two hours late.

SCHOOL ANNOUNCEMENT.

I wish to announce that the public schools in every section of the county will open Monday, September 28. For information relative to entrance examinations, address the principal of the school you will attend.

Senior high schools will be maintained in Daytona, Seabreeze and New Smyrna, and junior high schools in DeLand and Ormond. I wish to call your attention to the manual training department which has been added to the DeLand school. This department has been added at considerable expense, and the course will be offered pupils of sixth, seventh and eighth grades and the high school. The department will be in charge of Prof. H. B. Shaw, who has had several years' experience along this line, and has proven his ability as an instructor and woodworker. A department of music and art has also been added to the DeLand school, with Miss Lydia Whitowski as the directress.

Let me urge that every child of school age be enrolled in a public school the first day. We believe our teaching force for the coming year is as good as may be found in the state, and we are looking forward to a very successful and profitable year. We want your help, and your children.

Yours cordially,
C. R. M. SHEPPARD.

**We print anything but money and postage stamps. New Smyrna News printery

WAS NAVAL BATTLE FOUGHT OFF THIS COAST WEDNESDAY

MUFFLED ROAR FROM THE EAST
LED PEOPLE TO BELIEVE WAR-
SHIPS WERE IN CLASH IN THIS
VICINITY.

Was there a naval battle fought off the coast of Florida Wednesday morning?

This is a question that has been asked up and down the coast in almost every city and town between St. Augustine and Palm Beach as a result of the deep, muffled detonations, which began about 7:30 o'clock in the morning and continued for some time.

Skeptical ones declare the sounds were nothing more than claps of thunder, while others say the sounds could have come from nothing but the firing of cannons. It is reported the residents of St. Augustine became very much excited over the booming from somewhere out on the broad Atlantic, and from Ponce Park comes the report that the warships could be seen on the horizon from the top of the lighthouse.

Up to this time nothing has been washed inshore to indicate a battle on the water.

FIRE DEPARTMENT TO ASK FOR NEW BUILDING.

With plans and specifications for a new fire station to be built on the city lot about where the present "city hall" now stands, the New Smyrna fire department will present a request to the city council at the regular meeting next week for an appropriation from the fire and water fund for this purpose.

The proposition from the fire department is for the erection of a two-story building, the lower floor to be used for the accommodation of the fire fighting apparatus and the second floor to be used for a hall for the firemen and for the sessions of the city council.

The plans as prepared call for a structure to cost about \$2,500, and it is believed this amount can be appropriated out of the fire and water fund. It is proposed to move the present "city hall" back of the new building and have it fitted up as a room for the man who drives the city team, this man to be prepared to handle the truck in case of an alarm of fire.

Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Howell have been considerably worried by a report that T. F. Williams of Daytona, who is a cousin of Mrs. Howell, had been shot while crossing the border into Germany a couple of weeks ago. Mr. Williams and his family have been spending the summer in Europe and the last word received from them stated that they were shut up in Interlaken, Switzerland, with terrible conditions existing there. However, a recent cablegram received by friends in Daytona states that Mr. Williams and family are now in London and will return to the United States soon. The Williams shot on the border proved not to be T. F. Williams.

Attorney Murray Sams came over from DeLand on a business trip Wednesday, returning Thursday.

Judge J. C. Hancock of Stuart, accompanied by his wife and son and Stanley Kitchen, passed through this city yesterday enroute to Jacksonville in an automobile. Judge Hancock says the roads are in good condition all the way from Stuart to this place, with the exception of a few places where hard-surfacing material could be used to advantage.

Newt Newell, accompanied by W. H. Newell, Leo Baker and Lee Wait, drove his new 12-passenger Jeffrey automobile bus into the city Wednesday evening, having made the trip down from Jacksonville. The new car is a beauty, and to show it off to good advantage Mr. Newell took 11 of the best looking women in the city out for a ride yesterday morning.

Wallace King of Fort Lauderdale has been visiting his grandparents Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Fox, this week. He came up on his motorcycle, making the trip in nine hours, an average of 40 miles an hour. He says there was no place on the road he ran less than 30 miles an hour.

W. C. Leonard of DeLand has rented the D. B. Paxton building on Canal street and will open a shoe store. Mr. Leonard, who has been in business in DeLand, recently suffered a considerable loss by fire and is closing out his stock there.

Miss Alice Pease of Fort Lauderdale is visiting her brother, George Pease. From here she will go to Demorest, Ga., to continue her school work.

\$ \$ \$

BANKING HOURS

You must have noticed the pressure of business confined and accurately taken care of within the time of opening and closing of a bank. The rapidity of the receiving and paying teller and the complete system of taking care of the business affairs of the community.

Does it not appeal to you to open a checking account and be in on all the benefits freely extended by so doing?

Fidelity Bank of New Smyrna

G. B. LAMER, President L. R. DOUGLASS, V. Pres.
E. A. LATHAM, Cashier.

\$ \$ \$

WATCH THE NEWS WINDOWS FOR

LATEST WAR BULLETINS

H. I. HAMILTON

WRITES

INSURANCE

SEE HIM



Our Ice Is the Cheapest

Article in the World

Considering the value it returns for money. So quit thinking of ice as a "necessity," a "luxury" or a "tax" imposed by weather.

And do it justice—think of it as the best friend that comes into your homes; the friend that keeps your food nutritious, that is always ready to help you reduce the cost of living and makes life easier for you.

OUR COUPON BOOK is the little brother of OUR ICE, and just naturally goes with it. Use both, and you will have a saving combination which cannot be beaten.

New Smyrna
Public Service
Company
J. O. LYLE, Superintendent